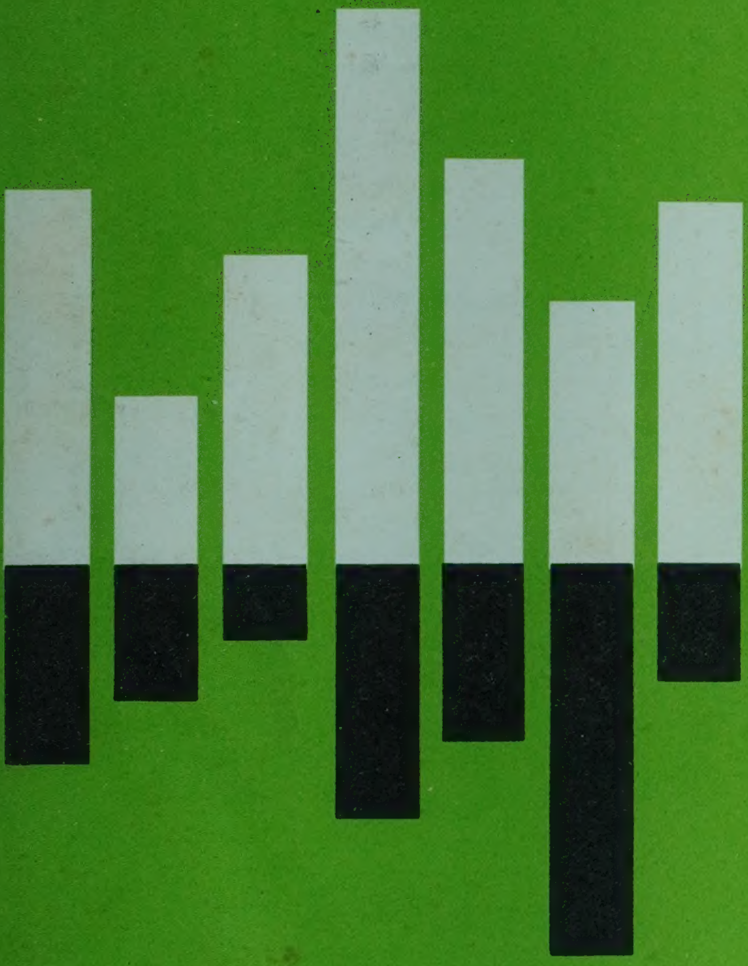
11
VOLUME 21
NOVEMBER 1972

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS



CONTENTS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers Nos. 11 and 12 of Volume 20 and Nos. 1 to 10 of Volume 21

Concluded on inside back cover

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE 1970 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

JAMAICA

The census of agriculture in Jamaica was undertaken by the Department of Statistics in collaboration with the former Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. The census was the first phase of a scheduled programme of investigations into the agricultural sector and dealt primarily with the permanent structural features.

This preliminary report contains information on number and area of holdings and mode of operation only. Other information on land utilization, crops, livestock and poultry, etc., will be published later.

Date of the census and time reference

The census enumeration was conducted from 1 December 1968 to 21 August 1969. The last two months were devoted to the rechecking of some enumeration districts and to the final collection of outstanding questionnaires.

Method of collection and processing of census data

The census of agriculture was carried out on a complete enumeration basis by using two questionnaires: the enumerator's visitation record, which dealt with the major concepts regarding the households in the dwellings, and the main census questionnaire, which had to be filled in for each holder and was more detailed. Holdings of 100 acres (40.47 ha) and over were enumerated by a specially trained enumerator attached to each zone office.

The present preliminary data were obtained from the processing of the enumerators' visitation record only.

For census purposes, the country was divided into 5 zones and 3 100 enumeration districts, excluding the urban areas (Kingston Metropolitan Area and 21 large towns). However, efforts were made to locate and enumerate also the holders in urban areas with the exclusion of "kitchen gardeners" and rearers of small livestock.

SOURCE: Jamaica. *World agricultural census programme. Census of agriculture 1968-69. Preliminary report*, Vol. 1. Kingston, October 1970.

Scope and definition of items

0 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING

Holding

A "holding" is defined as all land occupied by one farm operator for agricultural purposes within a single parish. It may be composed of any number of parcels within the given parish, and the parcels may be occupied on any terms of tenure. There is no size limit; however, to distinguish kitchen gardens from farms, units under 1 acre (0.40 ha) were not considered as farms unless they contained at least one of the following: one square of cultivation (0.04 ha), or twelve economic trees or one head of cattle or two head of pigs, goats or sheep, or one dozen of poultry or six beehives.

Holder

A "holder" was defined as the person who is engaged in farming as an enterprise. He is financially responsible for the business of farming, bears all the risks and makes the profits. He is the lawful occupier and he may be the owner/occupier, a tenant or squatter. He may even delegate control of the farm to an overseer or manager who must at least be in control of the day-to-day decisions involved in operating the farm.

SIZE CLASSIFICATION BY TOTAL AREA OF HOLDING

JAMAICA
Preliminary report
Classified by size of holding

Area: in hectares

	All holdings	Holdings without land	Under 0.4 ha	0.4 ha and under 2.0	2.0 ha and under 4.0	4.0 ha and under 10.1	10.1 ha and under 20.2	20.2 ha and under 40.5	40.5 ha and under 80.9	80.9 ha and under 202.3	202.3 ha and over
			Under 1 acre	1 acre and under 5	5 acres and under 10	10 acres and under 25	25 acres and under 50	50 acres and under 100	100 acres and under 200	200 acres and under 500	500 acres and over
0 - HOLDER, HOLDING, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING											
Number and area of holdings											
Number	190 582	5 099	52 273	92 331	24 741	12 140	2 232	772	376	323	295
Percentage distribution ..	100	2.7	27.4	48.4	13.0	6.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Area	610 013		8 757	81 817	65 684	69 297	29 482	21 145	20 522	39 573	273 736
Percentage distribution ..	100	—	1.4	13.4	10.8	11.3	4.8	3.5	3.4	6.5	44.9
Mode of operation of holdings											
Operated by the holder											
Number	189 720		52 273	92 115	24 654	12 060	2 167	724	331	249	148
Area	389 401		8 757	81 606	65 454	68 795	28 577	19 758	17 873	30 102	68 490
Operated through a hired manager											
Number	862		—	216	87	80	65	48	45	74	147
Area	220 613		—	211	230	502	905	1 387	2 649	9 471	205 246

W1/D2925/12.72/E/1/4600

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. 21, No. 11 **November 1972**

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1972[1]

This review of agricultural production in 1972 is based on very provisional data, especially those relating to developing countries. Information for China and other Asian centrally planned countries is lacking. Nevertheless the figures for 1972, based to a varying degree on estimates and partial information, do give a rough indication of the direction and magnitude of change in output. Past FAO experience suggests that changes in world and regional output for the latest year (Table 1) are likely to move upward when final revisions are made.

First indications for 1972 suggest that world output (excluding China) remained unchanged compared with the 3 percent gain for 1971. The factors mainly responsible for this situation are no acceleration in the annual rate of increase (1 to 2 percent) for the developing regions and less or unchanged production in all the developed regions except Oceania. The most significant factor is, of course, the slow rate for the developing world at less than half the target rate set for the United Nations Second Development Decade. Tentative estimates for the developing regions do suggest better results for Latin America (up 2 to 3 percent from stagnation in 1971) and particularly for the Near East (up 6 to 7 percent). The densely populated Far East fared badly, however, with production down about 1 percent. Next year's harvests in this region will to a large extent determine whether another food crisis is to be avoided as the pressure of population growth continues. The production figures for Africa, probably the most tentative of all, indicate no increase, but later estimates are likely to be more favourable. The stable level of output in North America and western Europe can be regarded in a different light. These regions enjoyed excellent harvests in 1972 at or only slightly below the 1971 record levels. The combined production of eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. is estimated to have declined, mainly because of the poor cereal harvests for the U.S.S.R.

Cereals dominated the agricultural situation in 1972. The world situation changed markedly following the record wheat and coarse grain crops of 1971 in both exporting and importing countries. Prospects of a smaller world output of wheat in 1972 and a substantially increased volume of trade are mainly due to events in the U.S.S.R., where wheat production suffered a severe setback as a result of winter kill and drought during the growing period. The crop has been estimated at about 80 million tons, 20 percent below the average of the previous two years. The U.S.S.R.'s massive purchases of wheat in the world market, which began in July and were estimated at the end of September at about 18 million tons, are partly for other countries with which it has supply commitments, and imports for domestic consumption are provisionally calculated at 14 to 15 million tons. This amount would far exceed the largest imports ever made by the U.S.S.R., which were about 9 million tons in 1963 and 8 million in 1965.

TABLE 1. – ANNUAL CHANGES IN WORLD[1] AND REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	1961-63 to 1969-71 (annual average)	1968 to 1969	1969 to 1970	1970 to 1971	1971 to 1972[2]
	Percent				
Western Europe	+2.3	0	+2	+5	0 to —1
North America	+1.6	—1	—1	+9	0 to —1
Oceania	+2.8	—2	—1	+3	+1 to +2
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES[3]	+2.1	0	0	+6	0 to —1
Latin America	+2.7	+4	+3	0	+2 to +3
Far East[4]	+2.6	+4	+4	+1	0 to —1
Near East[5]	+3.1	+2	+1	+3	+6 to +7
Africa[6]	+2.7	+3	+3	+3	0 to +1
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	+2.7	+4	+3	+1	+1 to +2
Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.	+3.5	—2	+6	+1	0 to —1
World[1]	+2.6	+1	+3	+3	[7] 0 to +1

[1] Excluding China. – [2] Preliminary. – [3] Including Japan, Israel and South Africa. – [4] Excluding Japan. – [5] Excluding Israel. – [6] Excluding South Africa. – [7] Changes in food production between 1971 and 1972 are likely to be similar.

[1] Reprinted from *The state of food and agriculture 1972*, p. 5-11.

Aggregate import requirements for the rest of the world appear unchanged from 1971. Production in eastern Europe is likely to be lower than last year's record, but import requirements may not differ greatly. In western Europe production is expected to be lower than the previous year, and import requirements are likely to increase. Among the developing countries, imports will probably be slightly greater in Latin America, reflecting the adverse effects of weather on production in certain countries, notably Brazil, but in the Near East imports are likely to fall considerably as a result of larger production, mostly in Iran, but also in Iraq, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. In Africa also, import requirements may be lower following the very good crops in north Africa. In the Far East, Bangladesh is expected to continue to need substantial imports. In India, on the other hand, with the achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains in 1971/72 and the establishment of a buffer stock amounting to 9.5 million tons on 1 July 1972 (7 million tons of wheat and 2.5 million tons of rice) no commercial cereal imports are foreseen at present. However, the autumn harvests of coarse grains and rice suffered from drought, and foodgrain production in 1972 is expected to fall considerably below last year's total in spite of an increase in wheat. To meet domestic requirements the Government is currently releasing stocks and a massive emergency production programme has been launched to secure an increase of 15.8 million tons of foodgrains, of which 8.8 million tons would be wheat. Harvests from the winter crops will particularly affect general prospects.

On the basis of estimates of production and stocks, world wheat supplies for export during the 1972 season seem sufficient to meet import requirements. Production in the United States is expected to be somewhat less than the previous year, but with larger opening stocks supplies are about the same. In the European Economic Community another record crop is anticipated, while in Canada production should be about the same as last year. Acreage planted to wheat has increased in Argentina, where production could be as much as 20 percent greater than last year if conditions remain favourable. Indications are that world trade in wheat will reach record levels, which means that stocks in the main exporting countries will fall substantially and thus that the world wheat situation in 1973/74 will be determined to an unusual extent by the size of the 1973 harvests. On present indications, much larger areas are likely to be planted to wheat in both the United States and Canada, and it is expected that sufficient supplies will be forthcoming to meet demand also in 1973/74 unless extremely unfavourable conditions in important growing areas are repeated on the unusual scale witnessed in 1972.

At the opening of the 1972 season coarse grain stocks in the main exporting countries were almost 20 million tons more than in the previous year, in spite of larger domestic use and record exports. However, 1972 output is expected to fall considerably below the exceptionally high 1971 figure because of unfavourable weather in certain regions and, more important, a cutback in the United States where a more than 10 percent decline (about 20 million tons) is due entirely to reduced acreage. In Canada, barley area was reduced by 10 percent and coarse grain production is expected to fall by the same amount, but in the European Economic Community (EEC) the harvest is likely to exceed the 1971 record. The U.S.S.R. is expected to increase output during the 1972 season as a result of larger areas sown to spring barley and maize following the losses in wheat production, but in eastern Europe the crops appear to be affected by unfavourable weather. A slight decrease in production is expected in the developing countries. In Latin America the reduction may be as much as 15 percent, reflecting in particular a drop in maize and sorghum output in Argentina after the large crops of the previous year. In Africa, a substantial reduction is expected in the important Moroccan barley crop, while in the Far East production of coarse grains was lower in India. In the Near East, on the other hand, production is expected to be higher as a result of better crops in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic due to more favourable weather.

Import demand is likely to expand further during the season as a result of livestock development programmes. In western Europe, which accounts for more than half of world imports of coarse grains, the use of grains for feed continues to increase, but more local wheat may be fed since some of the region's 1972 wheat crop is of relatively low quality. In Japan, the largest single importing country, feedstuff requirements are likely to increase further, and with the decline foreseen in domestic barley production and in the use of rice for feed, its imports are expected to rise considerably. The U.S.S.R., the world's second largest producer, became a net importer last season when production fell by 6 percent, and this year its net import requirements have expanded again with the increased emphasis being given to livestock production. The decline in coarse grain crops in eastern Europe suggests that imports will grow considerably in these countries also, if livestock production targets are to be attained. Consequently, lower production and higher demand will result in expanded world trade and a reduction in stocks from the particularly high levels existing at the opening of the season.

In the livestock sector, preliminary estimates for 1972 show no increases in total meat production in North America and western Europe but higher output in the other regions, and a rise in cattle num-

bers in nearly all major producing countries. Generally good pasture conditions in the spring and summer are likely to improve final estimates. However, the 1972 world meat situation has included an acute shortage of beef in western Europe, especially in EEC. Strong demand in these and other markets has pushed up prices while beef production continues to fall short of demand. As early as June 1972, the EEC, the United Kingdom and the United States all suspended import tariffs, duties and restrictions for varying periods in an effort to curb and stabilize beef prices.

Western Europe

After the bumper harvests last year agricultural production in western Europe in 1972 is expected to decline only slightly if at all. Cereals output at 146 million tons is only 2 million tons below the record of 1971 although the quality of the crop in certain countries may be less good. In EEC production is reported to be a record 80.8 million tons. Wheat production in the region is likely to be above the average of recent years although about 4 percent below 1971. In France the crop increased by 5 to 6 percent, mainly the result of higher yields and good weather at harvest time. In contrast reductions due to unfavourable weather, especially in the spring, are expected in the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia, although in Spain the area sown to wheat was also slightly reduced in line with government policy. In the United Kingdom the crop was extensively affected by yellow rust, and production is currently expected to fall by some 3 percent. The region's barley crop at an estimated 42.8 million tons is a record. Production in both France and the Federal Republic of Germany was above the high levels of the previous year. In the United Kingdom, although the harvest was good, it was lower than in 1971, while in Spain increased plantings did not offset greatly reduced yields and production fell by about 14 percent. Area under maize was up in most countries, particularly in EEC, and a small increase in production is expected.

There was a reduction in the region's beef production. Output declined in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. In Portugal and Spain beef farmers are still suffering from the low rainfall of 1971. Production is likely to be up in Austria, Norway, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia but unchanged in France. As a result of stagnating production and increased demand, import requirements of EEC countries have grown and beef prices have increased. Production of pigmeat will probably increase about 3 to 4 percent in 1972 after the substantial growth of 1971. The production cycle has reached its low phase in EEC and only a slight increase is expected in the other countries. Prices are higher as housewives chose to buy more pork as a substitute for beef, in short supply.

It is anticipated that mutton and lamb production will have declined slightly, with the reduction being more pronounced in southern Europe. Poultry meat output has increased 4 to 5 percent in EEC; measures taken to limit expansion have been only partially successful in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, while production has continued to grow in France (5 percent) and Italy (2 percent). Output changed little in the United Kingdom.

Regional milk production is expected to increase 4 to 5 percent reflecting improved yields and higher prices to producers with most expansion occurring in France, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Butter production is likely to increase by more than 10 percent, with particularly strong growth in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Stocks of butter held by EEC countries have expanded, and reached 350 000 tons in September 1972. Cheese production is also expected to grow by 10 percent, with the largest increases in Ireland, the United Kingdom and EEC.

Early forecasts of sugar production indicate a reduction of more than 10 percent for the region from 1971, when weather was particularly favourable. In northern Europe beet yields and sugar content are both likely to be down. A marked reduction is expected in France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

In most countries in this region output in 1972 is likely to fall short of expectations. In at least two, the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic, poor crops, particularly grain crops, are responsible for this situation. The disappointing grain harvests in the U.S.S.R. led to action at a high political level and the early government initiative to secure supplies from abroad had to be intensified. Total U.S.S.R. imports of cereals in 1972/73 are likely to amount to 15 million tons or more.

Output of cereals in the U.S.S.R. may fall some 14 million tons below the 1971 figure. This drop is attributed almost entirely to near failure (due to unfavourable weather) of the wheat crop, which at some 80 million tons is 20 percent below the 1971 level. So small a crop was last harvested in 1969 although on an area (66 million hectares) considerably larger than that expected to be harvested in 1972. Yields of other cereals were also harmed by the weather but losses are expected to be partly made up by increases in the area planted; the area under barley and rye increased by about 15 percent and

maize by one third. The good maize harvest is the one bright feature of the current cereal situation in the U.S.S.R. The potato crop suffered from heat and drought and output is certain to be below the previous levels, but cotton production is expected to be unchanged or slightly up from last year's record level.

In most other countries in the region weather conditions were also not always favourable. They were particularly bad in the German Democratic Republic where storms and heavy rains destroyed or flattened crops over large areas and the wheat and barley crops are expected to be some 15 percent lower. This country is normally the largest importer of wheat from the U.S.S.R.

It appears that planned increases in crop production in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, ranging from 6 to 9 percent, will not be achieved, although recent estimates of the situation are more optimistic. While not reaching the 1971 record level, output of cereals in Poland is virtually certain to be above the 1966-70 average and prospects for other crops are reasonably good. Czechoslovakia is likely to have a small drop in crop output and Bulgaria expects only average results. In Hungary the wheat crop is likely to be down about 20 percent because of low rainfall. Weather conditions in Romania were generally better than in neighbouring countries, especially at spring sowing when area sown increased to 6 million hectares (of which one third under maize) and improved strains of seeds were used over large areas. The wheat harvest is a good one, estimated at 5.2 million tons, and maize is expected to be at last year's high level, about 7.6 million tons.

Livestock production is likely to increase from 2 to 4 percent in almost all countries in the region, particularly pigmeat, poultry meat and eggs. Beef and veal increased only marginally, with the possible exception of Bulgaria, and no significant changes are reported in cattle numbers. In the U.S.S.R. in the first half of 1972 output of pork rose by 11 percent and poultry meat by 15 percent in state and collective farms. Milk production changed little in the region.

North America

Preliminary estimates indicate that 1972 agricultural production in North America is only 1 percent below the record level of 1971, and 2 percent above the 1968-70 average. Grain harvests were smaller and oilseed harvests larger, and output of livestock products is expected to stay unchanged. These adjustments correspond generally to production goals in commodity programmes in effect in both Canada and the United States.

The region's wheat harvest approximated 57 million tons, 4 percent less than in 1971. An increase of 10 percent in the Canadian wheat area was offset by lower average yields and the 1972 crop is about the same as in 1971. In the United States the area was slightly smaller, and with lower average yields the crop is 6 percent smaller than in 1971. The region's feedgrain harvest is estimated at 185 million tons, 11 percent below the 1971 total. The United States maize harvest was smaller by about 10 percent as a consequence of a similar reduction in area. Although the Canadian maize area was again larger, yields averaged lower as the result of unfavourable growing conditions. Barley harvests were smaller in both countries because of reduced area and lower yields.

Total output of livestock products in North America is estimated to be unchanged. In both countries small increases in beef and veal production were more than offset by decreases in pigmeat production. Poultry meat output continued to expand in the United States but showed no change in Canada. Milk production is likely to have risen by perhaps 3 percent in both countries.

The region's production of oilseeds is expected to be larger than in 1971. From increased area and a higher average yield, the United States soybean crop is estimated at a record 35 million tons. Harvests are also larger in the United States for cottonseed, groundnuts and sunflowerseed, and in Canada for soybeans and sunflowerseed. Canadian production of rapeseed is notably smaller as the result of a reduction in area. Linseed production was less in both countries, also because of reductions in area.

In the United States, sugarcane production is about 16 percent above 1971 as a result of increased areas in Florida and Louisiana, although the sugarbeet harvest is slightly down. The cotton crop is estimated at 2.9 million tons (lint), 27 percent above 1971 and the largest since 1965; the harvested area was expanded by 15 percent and yields averaged 13 percent higher than in 1971.

Oceania

Provisional data indicate a further expansion of total agricultural production in Oceania during 1972 by about 2 percent. Australia's wheat harvest is expected to fall short of the 1971 level, as drought reduced both area and yield, but the feedgrain harvests, particularly of oats and sorghum, are expected to be significantly larger. In New Zealand, grain production is much higher than in 1971, with wheat and barley crops larger by a third and maize more than double. Sugarcane production in Australia is likely to equal the 1971 level, while a record cotton harvest, double that of 1971, is expected. Oilseed production in Australia has continued to expand

with relatively large increases in the harvests of sunflowerseed, rapeseed, groundnuts and soybeans.

Livestock production continued to grow during 1972 in the region. Production of all the major categories of meats was again higher as the longer term trends continued. Milk production showed little change, and the 1972 wool clip is estimated to be at the 1971 level.

Latin America

Preliminary 1972 estimates for Latin America suggest some improvement over last year's poor results. Regional output of most crops and livestock products is likely to be up (with a few exceptions, including maize and sugar).

Wheat output is expected to exceed last year's figure. Prospects in Argentina, the largest producer, are good mainly because of favourable weather in the major growing areas, and at about 6.4 million tons production may be as much as 20 percent above the previous season. Wheat production in Mexico is recovering from last year's drop. A reduction in Argentina's maize production is unlikely to be offset by good harvests in Brazil and Mexico where yields in principal producing areas promise to be high, and the regional maize output is forecast at some 5 percent below last year's record 39 million tons. Argentina's 1972 sorghum production of 2.4 million tons is half the 1971 figure, but favourable weather has resulted in a very good late harvest and final results may be better. In Mexico, the second sorghum producer in the region, output is likely to remain unchanged at about 2.7 million tons. Rice output is expected to increase because production in Brazil should recover from the poor harvest of 1971 and approach the 1970 level of 7.5 million tons. The outlook is also favourable in Colombia and Peru.

Beef and veal production should recover from last year's fall of 7 percent mainly because of an improved situation in Argentina. The favourable trend in regional milk production continued in 1972 as a number of countries made special efforts to meet increasing domestic demand.

Regional sugar production will probably continue downward because of another fall in Cuba's output. Banana production is expected to increase again because of favourable prospects in the major producing countries, Brazil, Costa Rica and Ecuador. The 1972 coffee crop is currently estimated to be unchanged although frosts in the major producing areas may have some effect on the Brazilian crop and in Colombia coffee farmers have reported excessive rains which seriously affected the first crop harvested early this year. On the other hand, favourable weather may lift coffee production in Mexico to more than 2 million tons, the biggest crop ever harvested in that country. Cocoa output will probably be higher as increased production in Brazil may more than offset decreases in Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. The 1972 cotton harvest promises to be a record because Brazil's crop will be one of the largest this country has had as conditions were excellent during most of the growing season.

Wool output for 1972 is expected to remain slightly below last year's depressed level of 327 000 tons, although indications point to a halt in the downward trend in sheep numbers and wool production.

Far East

Early estimates for the developing countries of the Far East do not indicate any acceleration in the rate of growth of agricultural production, but the reverse. Drought and floods in many countries, notably India and the Philippines, have adversely affected prospects for cereals and other crops. In Malaysia, output is likely to continue its general expansion. Production in Bangladesh is expected to recover because of larger areas sown and greater use of high-yielding varieties, fertilizers and pesticides. Output of most crops in this country, except sugarcane, is expected to be higher than last year when war and its aftermath led to serious reductions. Indonesia is expected to continue the rate of increase of the past few years and in Pakistan there is likely to be a partial recovery from the reduced output of 1971.

The food situation in the developing countries in the region is not promising. Cereal production is expected to increase only marginally because of weather damage to the standing crops and the reduced area sown in the major producing countries. Output of rice in several countries such as India, the Khmer Republic, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Thailand is expected to be less owing to the effects of bad weather and, in some countries, war. Coarse grains production is also estimated to be smaller. However, wheat production is expected to continue to increase rapidly in the region (9 percent over 1971) due to higher output in Bangladesh and India. In Pakistan wheat output is lower owing to a decline in area.

Production of oil crops is expected to show a significant increase because of larger output of palm oil and copra in most countries. A substantial increase is also anticipated in jute and kenaf, mainly reflecting recovery in output in Bangladesh. Production of cotton and tobacco is also expected to be better than in 1971. Coffee, however, is likely to be markedly below last year's record output because of smaller crops in India and Indonesia, while a substantial drop in sugar production is probable owing to smaller cane harvests in the major producing countries of the region.

Japan

The rice harvest in Japan, at some 15 million tons, is 6 percent above 1971. There was no change in the area planted and the increase was entirely the result of higher average yields, which were abnormally low in 1971. Production of wheat and barley is lower by about a third. Total production of livestock products continued to expand in 1972. The output of poultry meat has increased by about 10 percent, eggs by 6 percent, pigmeat by 6 percent, and further small increases in beef and veal and milk production are likely.

Near East

In the Near East region, 1972 was another good year for agriculture with production some 7 percent above last year. There were better harvests for several countries that suffered drought in 1971 and a second year of good crops for most other countries. Favourable autumn and winter weather in late 1971 and early 1972 was followed by generally satisfactory conditions. Cereal crops did well. Wheat appears to have been especially good in Iran, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic with early harvest estimates of 4.1, 3 and 1.9 million tons respectively. These countries also had outstanding crops of barley and maize. Iraq is likely to have had record or near-record harvests for all cereals, with barley at twice the level of the 1971 crop and maize about 20 percent up. In the Syrian Arab Republic harvests have also been reported as excellent. Arrangements have already been made for exporting 150 000 tons of wheat — the first time in several years that the Syrian Arab Republic has had a surplus to export. Egypt, the Libyan Arab Republic and the Sudan all appear to have equalled or exceeded their bumper 1971 cereal harvests. The 1972 crops are estimated at 1.8 million, 143 000 and 80 000 tons respectively, all record levels. In Afghanistan, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia cereals are estimated to be above 1971 levels. Early figures for Turkey's cereal crop put it below the 1971 record, but above harvests of recent years. Wheat and barley may be as much as 10 percent lower.

Livestock production in all countries of the region increased with better pastures and more feedgrains. All the principal meats shared in this increase: beef and veal up about 1 to 2 percent, mutton and lamb 2 to 3 percent and poultry meat by 4 to 5 percent. Nearly all the Near East cotton-producing countries estimate better 1972 crops with the possible exception of Turkey. In Egypt and the Sudan record harvests are expected. In the Syrian Arab Republic the good cotton crop is largely attributed to better weather and an increased use of locally produced nitrate fertilizer. The crops in Iran and Iraq are excellent and estimated to be about one fifth larger than in 1971. Among other crops, in Iran apricots and dates are 10 to 15 percent up but the raisin crop is lower and pistachios have suffered some fungus damage. In Cyprus the citrus crop remains at the 1971 level.

Israel

The wheat harvest in Israel was again much higher, by 35 percent to another record level, despite an important reduction in area. Production of most other field crops is also likely to have exceeded 1971 levels. Harvests of citrus and other fruits showed little change from 1971. There was a further relatively modest increase in total livestock production.

Africa

In the developing countries of Africa the prospects for several major agricultural commodities seem favourable. Larger wheat crops in northwest Africa are expected to help these countries approach their objectives of self-sufficiency, and regional imports to meet domestic requirements are likely to be lower in 1972. In Morocco, which accounts for some 40 percent of wheat production in the developing countries of the region, the crop is expected to reach 2.55 million tons, more than 15 percent greater than in 1971, while in Tunisia production may increase by more than 30 percent to 800 000 tons. Larger wheat crops are expected also in Algeria and Ethiopia. Regional barley production may decline as lower output in Morocco may not be offset by increases in Algeria and Ethiopia. Maize production is likely to be greater as a result of expanded output in Kenya, the region's largest producer, as well as good crops in other major producing countries such as Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria and Rhodesia. Little change is foreseen in millet and sorghum output but, as with most smallholding crops, production data are difficult to obtain.

Indications are that the rice crop in Madagascar, by far the largest producer of the region, will be only slightly greater than in 1971. Further assistance has been extended by EEC, through the Fonds européen de développement (FED), to increase rice production in order to restore the country to its position of net exporter. Among the other important producing countries, output is expected to expand slightly in Nigeria, but in Sierra Leone unseasonal heavy rains may have damaged the crop. Ivory Coast, which is one of the largest rice importing countries of the region, has also received assistance from FED for a rice development scheme for 1972-76, and Liberia, which imports about 50 000 tons a year, plans to become self-sufficient by reclaiming swamp areas.

Regional beef and veal production will expand slightly, reflecting growth in a number of countries including Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Tanzania. Efforts are being made in many countries to expand meat production for the domestic market. Of particular importance in this respect is the 4 percent increase in output of poultry meat. Milk production may also be greater as increases are expected in many countries, including Kenya, Morocco and Tanzania.

Among the other food crops, indications are that sugar production will be higher, reflecting a substantial increase in Mauritius, the largest producer among the developing countries of the region, where output increased as a result of favourable weather and a high extraction rate. Production in Réunion is also expected to be higher than in 1971 when inadequate rainfall affected the crop. Following good 1971 groundnut crops, production in 1972 is expected to increase further, reflecting continued growth in Senegal where measures to encourage production are being implemented. In Nigeria higher producer prices for the 1972/73 season are expected to result in a larger crop following increased plantings.

Among the beverage and tobacco crops, which as a group contribute about half the agricultural export earnings of the developing countries of the region, early forecasts indicate little change in coffee production and a probable reduction in cocoa output, but the bulk of coffee and cocoa crops is harvested in the latter part of the year and final results will therefore be dependent on weather. In Ghana, the price to cocoa producers has been increased by 25 percent for the 1972/73 main crop. Regional production of tea is expected to be greater than in 1971 when drought affected output in east Africa. Tobacco production may also be up as a result of a larger crop in Rhodesia as well as in a number of smaller producing countries, particularly Malawi, where output has been expanding over the past few years.

South Africa

The maize harvest in South Africa is a record at approximately 10 million metric tons, 15 percent over 1971. Harvests of other major grains (wheat and sorghum), sugarcane and groundnuts roughly equalled 1971 output. Production of citrus and other fruits is likely to be unchanged or slightly larger than in 1971. Total livestock production is estimated to be higher during 1972, with further small increases in beef and veal, mutton and lamb, pigmeat, poultry meat, eggs and milk production. The 1972 wool clip is greater by 9 percent.

Commodity Notes

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

On the basis of current forecasts of trade at 63-65 million tons in 1972/73,[1] wheat stock in the seven main exporting countries would decline sharply to a relatively low level. However, it was likely that wheat output would rise sufficiently in 1973 to meet the foreseeable demand and replenish stocks to some extent. World wheat trade was not expected to continue at this year's high level and there had not been a basic structural change in the world wheat economy. There was thus a real danger that the strong demand and higher prices could cause an overreaction among producers, leading to a recurrence of large-scale surpluses.

Import requirements of coarse grains were forecast to exceed 52 million tons in 1972/73. At this level, there seemed to be a close balance between export availabilities and import requirements. This was in contrast to the previous season when supplies were substantially larger than requirements. The increase in feedgrain imports might be of a more permanent character than that of wheat.

These are some of the main conclusions on the world grain situation reached by the Intergovernmental Group on Grains which held its fifteenth session from 24 to 26 October 1972 at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome. Delegates from 46 governments and the European Economic Community (EEC) attended the session; the International

[1] All figures on international trade in this report exclude shipments between member countries of the European Economic Community.

Table 1. – World production of coarse grains and wheat by region and by selected countries, 1969 to 1971

	Coarse grains			Wheat		
	1969	1970	1971 (prov.)	1969	1970	1971 (prov.)
			Million tons			
Western Europe	82.1	79.0	89.5	50.2	47.7	56.7
European Economic Community	(38.8)	(37.7)	(42.5)	(31.5)	(29.7)	(34.2)
Eastern Europe	41.8	36.2	43.4	20.7	19.2	24.5
U.S.S.R.	72.1	77.1	72.7	79.9	99.7	99.7
North and Central America	191.0	179.3	227.0	60.6	48.5	60.7
Canada	(18.0)	(19.9)	(24.4)	(18.6)	(9.0)	(14.4)
United States	(159.2)	(144.9)	(187.5)	(39.7)	(37.3)	(44.6)
Mexico	(11.2)	(11.8)	(12.3)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(1.7)
South America	27.7	32.9	35.1	10.2	8.7	9.6
Argentina	(11.0)	(14.4)	(16.2)	(7.0)	(4.9)	(5.4)
Asia (excl. centrally-planned countries)	50.3	52.7	48.8	47.0	47.4	50.7
Near East	(11.2)	(9.5)	(10.6)	(20.1)	(18.7)	(20.6)
Far East	(39.1)	(43.2)	(38.3)	(26.9)	(28.7)	(30.1)
Africa	44.1	43.8	49.2	7.2	8.3	8.6
North of Sahara [1]	(11.9)	(11.1)	(12.4)	(4.6)	(5.5)	(5.5)
South Africa	(5.7)	(6.8)	(9.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.6)
Oceania	3.8	5.0	6.3	10.8	8.2	9.1
Australia	(3.4)	(4.8)	(6.0)	(10.5)	(7.9)	(8.7)
World						
Excl. centrally-planned countries	399.0	392.7	455.9	185.9	168.8	195.4
Excl. Asian centrally-planned countries	512.9	506.0	572.0	286.5	287.7	319.7

[1] Including Egypt, Libyan Arab Republic and the Sudan.

Wheat Council was represented by its Executive Secretary, and representatives from 5 international organizations also participated.[2]

Situation in 1971/72

In the 1971/72 season the world grain situation was characterized by bumper world crops, a large increase in supplies in the main exporting countries, a marked fall in prices, and some accumulation of carryover stocks. World production of both coarse grains and wheat rose by 11 percent over the 1970 figure, and substantially exceeded previous records. Production rose in all main growing regions, in the main exporting as well as in importing countries. For both coarse grains and wheat' the record crops harvested in western Europe reduced import requirements and world trade would have shown a marked decline but for the purchases of the U.S.S.R. Largely as a result of these imports, world trade in wheat showed only a moderate overall decline, and world trade in coarse grains reached a new record.

World production of *coarse grains* recovered in 1971 from the previous year's setback, reaching the exceptionally high level of 649 million tons in 1971, 11 percent more than in 1970. Most of the increase occurred in the United States where production rose by nearly 30 percent, but almost all other regions showed gains as well, with the major exception of the U.S.S.R. Larger world crops were harvested of all the main coarse grains, but the bulk of the increase occurred in maize and barley, mainly reflecting record crops in North America and western Europe. Argentina, the main coarse-grain exporter among developing countries, harvested very large crops of maize and sorghums, but there was little overall change in production in the other Latin American countries. Some improvement occurred in developing Africa and in the Near East, while production in the Far East (excluding the People's Republic of China) declined.

In spite of the good crops in the traditional importing areas, world trade rose above the 1970/71 level and was estimated to have reached 47 million tons, a new record. Mainly responsible were the large purchases made by the U.S.S.R. and the increased imports into eastern Europe which more than offset the decline in shipments to other destinations. Greater emphasis on livestock production had been a main factor in the rise in coarse-grain imports into the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe.

Imports into EEC (excluding intratrade) fell back from the exceptionally high level reached in 1970/71 when domestic crops were relatively small, but still remained above the 1969/70 level. A number of other countries in western Europe made larger purchases, but aggregate imports into the region were estimated to have fallen. Shipments to Japan declined marginally, owing to the exceptionally large quantities of domestic surplus rice used as animal feed.

With the exception of Argentina, where the poor crops harvested in early 1972 limited availabilities, all the main exporters as well as a number of smaller exporting countries participated in the larger shipments. Reflecting the changes in the relative supply position and prices of the individual coarse grains,

[2] Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Rep. of Korea, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Rep. of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

maize exports rose sharply, accounting for 70 percent of all coarse-grain exports, whereas exports of sorghum fell by about a third. Barley exports were estimated to have increased by a third to 13 million tons, a figure more than twice as high as the average of the 1960s.

In spite of larger domestic use and record exports, carryover stocks of coarse grains in the main exporting countries at the end of the 1971/72 season were expected to be about 50 percent higher than a year earlier and the largest since 1964. Almost all of the increase was likely to occur in North America. The rise in the United States carryover was, however, partly a replenishment of reserves which were below normal when the season opened.

Reflecting the changed supply situation, export prices of all coarse grains fell sharply at the beginning of the season, reaching their lowest level in the autumn. The fall in prices was halted by United States Government measures to assure the orderly marketing of the bumper maize crop, and prices rose gradually during the remainder of the season, however without reaching the levels of the previous year. For the season as a whole, world market prices of all coarse grains averaged considerably lower than in 1970/71.

World *wheat* production (excluding the People's Republic of China) reached a new record of almost 320 million tons in 1971, approximately 5 percent above the previous record of 1968 and 11 percent larger than the 1970 crop.[3] Most of the rise occurred in North America and western and eastern Europe where crops had been below average in the previous season. Production also recovered in the Near East and reached a new peak in the Far East.

The substantial increase in production reduced import requirements in many of the traditional importing countries. A large reduction took place in shipments to western Europe, imports into the Near East declined also and those into the Far East remained at the previous year's level. Larger shipments to the U.S.S.R. were the main offsetting element, and total world exports declined only moderately below the previous year's level. Smaller quantities were shipped by the United States, partly due to a prolonged dock strike, as well as by Australia, whereas exports from Canada were slightly larger than in the previous year with substantial sales to the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China. World trade in durum wheat was estimated to have reached a new record of 3.3 million tons in 1971/72. The increase of 0.5 million tons was largely due to larger shipments by Canada to the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China.

[3] In this total (excluding the centrally-planned countries), durum wheat accounted for 17.7 million tons as against 16.0 million tons the previous year.

The opening stocks of wheat in the seven main exporting countries[4] were about 25 percent below the previous year's high level, but their total supplies were nonetheless slightly larger due to the sharp increase in production. Since a rise in domestic use appeared to have balanced the decline in exports, it was estimated that the aggregate carryover stocks in these countries will remain virtually unchanged.

After an initial decline, export prices pursued a notably stable course from October 1971 to the end of May 1972, although for some wheats they subsequently eased in June. The general pattern of export prices was, on the whole, reflected in import prices since ocean freight rates were generally stagnant at relatively low levels.

Outlook for 1972/73

For 1972/73 a fall in world production of wheat and coarse grains was foreseen. The season opened with wheat stocks at a slightly higher level than in the previous year, and substantially higher coarse-grain stocks. Total wheat supplies in the seven main exporting countries were about the same as in the previous years. On the demand side, prospects were for a considerable rise in imports of wheat and coarse grains, and the Group expected world trade in the 1972/73 season to rise to about 117 million tons, compared to 100 million tons in 1971/72, mainly as a result of the U.S.S.R.'s massive purchases of wheat and their substantial contracts for imports of coarse grains. For coarse grains, larger requirements of Japan and a number of other traditional importing countries would be a contributing factor. Prospects were thus for a season of smaller world crops, record world trade in grains, higher prices and low carryover stocks at the end of the season.

World production of *coarse grains* was provisionally estimated to have reached 625 million tons in 1972, falling short by about 4 percent of the previous year's record. The decline in production was concentrated in the traditional exporting countries, mainly reflecting smaller harvested areas in the United States and Canada and dry conditions in Argentina, Australia and Thailand. Production in western Europe reached a new peak whereas there appeared to have been some decline in eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. Production in the other regions was estimated to have changed relatively little.

The decline in world production was likely to affect all coarse grains. The decline in barley production was most notable in North America and Australia, but there were smaller crops also in north Africa and parts of the Near East. For maize, the

[4] Argentina, Australia, Canada, EEC, Spain, Sweden, United States.

decline was expected largely in the United States as a result of a reduction in area, with some decline also in Thailand and Latin America, whereas in most other producing regions prospects are for crops to be as good or better than in 1971. The expected fall in sorghum production was largely due to lower crops in the United States and Argentina, and to a smaller crop in India. In the case of oats, smaller crops in North America are mainly responsible for the prospective overall decline in world production.

The Group estimated that total import requirements of coarse grains in 1972/73 will amount to about 52 million tons, over 4 million tons more than actual trade in 1971/72. By far the biggest increase was foreseen for the U.S.S.R., whose imports were expected to more than double to about 8.5 million tons. In Japan, one of the world's largest importers of coarse grains, the growing requirements and a decline in production, together with a reduction in the feed use of rice, were expected to result in larger imports this season. Some declines were foreseen in Europe, the smaller requirements of EEC, Spain and Hungary being only partly offset by higher needs in the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.[5]

Total availabilities of coarse grains for export in 1972/73 were estimated at about 54 million tons, 4 million tons less than a year earlier. Most of the decline occurred in Canada, Argentina, Thailand and Australia. United States availabilities were approximately the same as a year earlier.

In contrast to the previous season, when exportable supplies were substantially larger than import requirements, in the current season there seems to be a close balance between availabilities and requirements.

The prospects were thus for an overall increase in international trade in coarse grains in 1972/73 and a sizable decline in exporters' carryover stocks from the high levels existing at the beginning of the season. This change in the supply/demand situation, which coincides with similar developments in wheat, had already led to a substantial rise in world market prices in the early months of the season.

TABLE 2. – WORLD TRADE IN COARSE GRAINS[1] (JULY/JUNE SEASON)

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72 (est.)
	Million tons				
EXPORTS					
Argentina	4.3	5.8	6.4	7.9	6.2
Australia	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.2	3.3
Brazil	1.4	1.2	0.6	2.0	0.6
Canada	1.2	0.6	1.6	4.2	5.0
European Economic Community[2]	4.9	7.0	7.9	7.7	10.4
South Africa	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.9	2.6
United States	19.7	16.0	19.1	19.0	20.7
U.S.S.R.[3]	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Eastern Europe[3]	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4
Others	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.6
WORLD[3]	41.6	39.1	42.8	49.0	54.1
of which from:					
Developed countries	31.7	27.8	31.6	35.6	...
Developing countries	8.8	10.5	9.9	12.4	...
Centrally planned countries	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	...
IMPORTS					
Western Europe	24.9	24.5	24.1	29.5	28.3
European Economic Community[2]	(14.8)	(15.3)	(14.9)	(19.2)	(17.8)
United Kingdom	(4.1)	(4.1)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(4.4)
Other western Europe	(6.0)	(5.1)	(5.0)	(6.2)	(6.1)
Asia[4]	10.9	10.6	13.0	13.5	
Japan	(8.0)	(8.3)	(10.0)	(10.4)	(10.1)
Eastern Europe[3]	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.0	
Others	4.7	2.7	3.4	3.2	
WORLD[3]	41.3	39.0	42.5	48.2	54.0
of which to:					
Developed countries	36.6	34.5	36.4	41.3	...
Developing countries	3.7	2.9	4.1	4.6	...
Centrally-planned countries[3]	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	...
European Economic Community intratrade	2.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	6.2

[1] Rye, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, millets and other grains. – [2] Including trade between member countries as shown at the bottom of the table. – [3] Excluding trade within the centrally-planned countries. – [4] Excluding People's Republic of China.

The general outlook for the world *wheat* situation in 1972/73 was almost the reverse of the pattern of the previous year. The record production, reduced volume of world trade and low prices of 1971/72 were likely to be replaced in 1972/73 by a lower total production, a new record level of world trade and sharply increased prices.

World wheat production in 1972 (excluding the People's Republic of China) was tentatively forecast at 296 million tons, about 24 million tons less than the record set in 1971. The main cause of the decline was the widespread incidence of unfavourable weather in most regions, the effects of which had been most pronounced in the U.S.S.R., where the crop might amount to about 80 million tons only, as against almost 100 million tons in both 1970 and 1971.

The outlook for world trade in 1972/73 had been transformed by the U.S.S.R's purchases — against the background of its reduced crop prospects mentioned above — of wheat on an unprecedented scale. These purchases, mainly from the United States and Canada, were estimated to have amounted to about 18-18.5 million tons, by far the largest quantity ever bought by any country in one year. On present indications, the total volume of world trade in wheat and wheat flour in 1972/73 could reach 63 to 65 million tons.

[5] Because of the accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark to EEC from 1 February 1973, the expected situation both for EEC and the joining countries in regard to imports and exports for 1972/73 could change. The trade forecasts made at this session included imports from third countries or exports to third countries which would be regarded as intra-Community trade from 1 February 1973.

TABLE 3. – WORLD IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

	1970/71	1971/72 (prov.)	1972/73 (forecast)
		Million tons	
WESTERN EUROPE	11.7	8.1	10.0
of which;			
European Economic Community	4.4	3.0	3.4
United Kingdom	5.1	3.8	4.3
Other countries	2.2	1.3	2.3
EASTERN EUROPE	5.8	4.9	5.0
U.S.S.R.	0.3	3.4	14.0–15.5
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	1.7	2.1	2.0
SOUTH AMERICA	4.4	4.4	4.7
NEAR EAST (ASIA)	4.6	4.1	2.5
FAR EAST (ASIA)	17.8	17.9	17.5–18.0
of which;			
Japan	4.7	5.0	5.4
India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Korea, Rep. of	4.9	5.6	4.0
China, People's Republic of	3.7	3.0	4.0–4.5
Other countries	4.5	4.3	4.1
AFRICA	7.0	7.0	7.0
of which;			
Egypt	3.0	2.7	2.7
Algeria, Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, Tunisia	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other countries	2.1	2.3	2.3
OTHER REGIONS	0.3	0.2	0.2
WORLD [2]	53.7	51.9	63.0–65.0

SOURCE: International Wheat Council.
[1] In terms of wheat. – [2] Excluding intratrade among the present six members of EEC.

The import requirements of the other regions of the world did not seem likely to differ much in the aggregate from the level of 1971/72. Production in western Europe was expected to be slightly lower than last year and import requirements would be higher, particularly in Yugoslavia where production had suffered from an exceptional combination of adverse weather conditions. In some countries of eastern Europe weather conditions were unfavourable, but crops in other countries of the region were reported to be satisfactory; its total production was likely to be somewhat smaller than in 1971/72, but import demand would probably be about the same. Little change was expected in the import requirements of North and Central America, South America and Africa. Aggregate imports into the Far East would probably remain at about the 1971/72 level, a reduction of India's import requirements being counterbalanced by larger imports into the People's Republic of China. In the Near East, however, import requirements were likely to be much lower as favourable weather had greatly improved the crops in Iran, Iraq, Israel and Syria.

Smaller crops in the United States, Canada and Australia (where drought has severely affected production), combined with large exports, would lead to a substantial decrease in the closing stocks of seven exporting countries at the end of their respective seasons. They would drop from 50.9 to about 35 million tons, not far off their lowest level in the last 20 years (35.7 million tons in 1965/66).

For durum wheat, the 1972/73 outlook was still somewhat difficult to determine at this stage. Production in the three main exporting countries (Argentina, Canada and the United States), together with the stocks carried over by these countries, could mount up to a total supply exceeding last year's record of 8.5 million tons. Production prospects in the countries which usually import durum wheat were also generally good; Syria, in particular, after an excellent harvest, was reported to have been able to export. The factor governing the level of world trade in 1972/73, however, would be the extent of the demand from the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China. This was responsible for an increase of nearly 500 000 tons in 1971/72. It was not yet known, however, whether the large increase in purchases of wheat by the U.S.S.R. in 1972/73 would be matched by a similar increase in its durum requirements.

Assessment of problems and conclusions

The Group considered that there were three principal issues to be examined in its assessment of basic grain problems. The first question was whether the

TABLE 4. – OPENING STOCKS OF COARSE GRAINS AND WHEAT

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73[1]
			Million tons		
COARSE GRAINS					
United States	44.2	45.7	44.5	30.7	44.7
Canada	4.4	6.7	6.9	5.5	6.6
Argentina	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5
Australia	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.6
European Economic Community	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3
TOTAL	55.9	60.4	58.9	44.7	60.7
WHEAT [2]					
United States	14.7	22.3	24.1	19.9	23.5
Canada	18.1	23.2	27.5	20.0	16.0
Argentina	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5
Australia	1.4	7.3	7.2	3.4	1.1
European Economic Community	5.4	7.5	4.1	4.6	7.4
TOTAL [3]	43.3	63.2	65.8	50.1	50.8

[1] Estimate. – [2] Source: International Wheat Council. – [3] Including Spain and Sweden.

current situation represented a basic change in long-term trends, with world trade at considerably higher levels. The Group pointed out that the massive rise in grain trade in 1972/73, particularly in wheat, reflected basically the increase in import demand in one country, the U.S.S.R., owing to exceptionally adverse crop conditions. Moreover, there was a sustained level of import demand in the rest of the world. In view of the large shortfall this year, the U.S.S.R. was expected to import wheat again in 1973/74, possibly in substantial quantities, although a repetition of wheat purchases on the huge 1972/73 scale was unlikely, assuming a return to normal weather conditions. Therefore, world wheat trade was not expected to continue at this year's high level and there had not been a basic structural change in the world wheat economy.

As regards feedgrains, the increased trade partly reflected the poor U.S.S.R. crops but also possibly the long-term planning decision of the Government to secure sufficient feedstuffs, partly through imports, to expand the livestock industry. The Group therefore considered that the increase in feedgrain imports might be of a more permanent character than that of wheat, even though U.S.S.R. imports might not remain at the 1972/73 levels. The Group also noted that the general rise in demand for animal products in high-income countries as well as in some developing countries was the main dynamic element in stimulating grain utilization. Its effect on import demand for feedgrains, however, was less easy to assess in view of the growing use of nongrain feedstuffs in some countries and the continuing upward trend in grain yields in most regions. The feed/livestock relationships and the implications for world trade were one issue which it would be useful for the Group to examine in greater detail at a future session.

It was noted that in developing countries high-yielding varieties of cereals would continue to contribute to increased production in the future. The slow-down in foodgrain output in these regions in recent years had been due partly to temporary factors and partly to more basic constraints such as lack of controlled irrigation, shortage of fertilizer, and the need to adapt the new varieties to local conditions. Some delegates pointed out that the results of present research and the provision of additional inputs would maintain an upward trend in grain yields in their countries.

The second issue was whether world exports would be so large in 1972/73 as to cause carryover stocks to fall below minimum reserve requirements for commercial and food aid needs. On the basis of the current forecasts of trade at 63-65 million tons in 1972/73, wheat stocks in the seven main exporting countries would decline sharply to an estimated 35 million tons at the end of their respective crop years. This would be a relatively low figure; however, it was pointed out that farmers were planning to increase production in a number of the major exporting countries in 1973. Although the outturn would partly depend on weather conditions and in certain cases on the relative profitability of wheat production compared to other agricultural products, it was likely that wheat output would rise sufficiently to meet the foreseeable demand and replenish stocks to some extent. Coarse-grain stocks were also expected to fall substantially, but not below normal requirements.

The third issue concerned the real danger that the strong demand and higher prices could cause an over-reaction among producers leading to a recurrence of large-scale surpluses. The Group agreed that this was a real possibility and it suggested that countries should consider carefully the expected temporary nature of the present high level of world wheat trade before making changes in their production policies.

Date and place of sixteenth session

The Group decided that it would hold its sixteenth session in Rome in the autumn of 1973. In addition to its regular programme, it intended to consider at its next session certain aspects of the implications for grains of developments in the livestock sector.

SECOND SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON WINE AND VINE PRODUCTS

The second session of the Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Vine Products was held in Eger, Hungary, from 4 to 8 September 1972. The session was attended by representatives from 18 countries (accounting for 75 percent of world wine production and trade) and 5 international organizations.

The activities of the meeting included a detailed review of the current situation and of the supply/demand outlook in the longer term for wine and vine products, a review of the problems of the international wine trade — in particular, developments in wine trade policies, including regional integration measures — and a review of the follow-up of recommendations of the first session.

Recent trends and short-term outlook

The Group made its customary review of recent developments in production and trade of wine and the major vine products, such as table grapes and dried vine fruit. It concluded that world wine output had declined in 1971. Production had been generally lower in western Europe, with particularly large reductions in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Spain. By contrast, production in the centrally planned economies of eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. had increased substantially, with large harvests in Romania and the U.S.S.R. Production in north Africa continued the declining trend of recent years while the United States, with favourable weather conditions in California, achieved a record vintage. In the southern hemisphere wine production had increased in all countries except Australia, where the harvest was below the 1970 record.

The marked decline in international trade in 1971 was mainly due to the impact of the excellent 1970 European harvest and reflected in particular a sharp fall in French imports, which more than offset increased imports into other areas. In 1972 international trade was expected to rise again. It was noted that there was a continued growth in demand for quality wines in all countries, the prices for which had remained particularly firm. By contrast, in the largest producing countries prices for common wines had been generally low.

Concerning the forthcoming 1972 vintage, it appeared that production would be moderately larger in the European Economic Community (EEC) but would increase more strongly in other European countries, the United States, and in some producing countries of the southern hemisphere. Little change in output was anticipated in north Africa. Bad weather in spring and summer delayed the crop in Europe, and the quality was still uncertain and would depend on weather conditions in the autumn.

With regard to table grapes, it was noted that the dynamic growth in this commodity in the 1950s and 1960s had declined in recent years. Supplies in exporting countries were expected to remain abundant in relation to import requirements. However, in the European market, which accounted for three quarters of world trade, institutional, economic and technical factors could lead to changes in the present pattern of supply and demand. An upward movement in labour and other costs in traditional producing countries could result in the provision of increased opportunities for growth in north African and Near Eastern countries. In North America the prospects were for increased availability of table grapes in coming years.

Concerning raisins and sultanas, the upward trend in production and trade evident in the early 1960s appeared to have been halted and a cyclical pattern had recently developed in which large crops tended to be followed by poor harvests. The United States in particular had had a succession of poor harvests, and Australia had also suffered severely from the effects of bad weather on production in two seasons out of the past three. It was noted that during the 1960s world trade in dried vine fruit had been dominated by the International Sultana (Raisin) Producers' Agreement which had succeeded in stabilizing prices at rather favourable levels. However, the Agreement had lapsed in 1971 and attempts to reactivate it had not been successful. A meeting of major producing countries had been held in London in June 1972 and had decided to establish a standing committee to keep under review developments in the dried vine fruit trade. It was also anticipated that another meeting would be convened in the middle of 1973 when it was hoped the situation would be more favourable for the successful revival of the producers' agreement.

Longer term outlook

The Group made a comprehensive review of the longer term outlook for production and consumption of wine. A Secretariat study comparing projected total supplies in 1980 with estimates of demand for the same year indicated that supply and demand at the world level would be in approximate balance.

It was estimated that wine production would increase by about 20 percent and that consumption would increase at least proportionately. The greatest proportionate increases in production would occur in eastern Europe, and in consumption in the non-traditional wine-consuming countries of northwestern Europe and in the United States. Delegates from major producing countries provided information on their production plans and all stressed the emphasis given to increasing the output of quality wine. Two major importing areas stated that their import requirements would be much lower than indicated in the Secretariat document. The EEC representative stated that if present trends continued the Community would be self-sufficient in wine before 1980, even allowing for the increase in consumption that would follow the admission of new member countries, and could become a net exporter, although self-sufficiency was not a policy objective of the Community. The delegate of the United States emphasized that despite the favourable prospects in his country for wine consumption, it was unlikely that United States import requirements would approach the level estimated by the FAO Secretariat since wine production in his country was expected to rise much more than projected. The Group as a whole concluded that the balance between production and consumption in 1980 might not be as close as the Secretariat pro-

jection had implied and that this would have consequent implications on the outlook for international trade. As a consequence the need for producing countries to evaluate realistically their production programmes was especially emphasized.

In the course of the discussion of the longer term outlook, the unfavourable impact of taxation on wine consumption in importing countries was underlined and it was stressed that efforts should be made to reduce these obstacles. The Group was also informed of the continuation of the serious economic and social problems in the Maghreb countries following the loss of their traditional outlets in certain European markets.

Changes in pattern of international wine trade

An analysis of the pattern of international wine trade during the decade 1961-70 indicated that considerable changes had occurred. During this period the volume of wine moving into the world market had increased by 30 percent. While in 1961 only seven countries were involved in an annual trade in wine of more than 1 million hectolitres the number of countries reaching this level was more than 15 by the end of the decade. However, the increase had not been uniform for all exporting countries and for all types of wine. Trade in blending wines of high alcoholic content which had formerly occupied a large share in the international market, especially the flow between the Maghreb countries and France, had declined very substantially while the trade in wine for direct consumption had strongly increased. The market for top quality wines with registered names had continued to expand but the increase in trade in table wines of good standard quality was particularly pronounced. These changes had been reflected in an increase in the value of international wine trade which had doubled during the period under review.

Development of wine trade policies

The Group had a comprehensive discussion of wine trade policies and gave particular attention to the implementation of the common organization of the EEC wine market which had taken place since 1970. Although the Community was not the only area in which significant developments had occurred, it was by far the largest producing and wine-consuming region and developments in the Community in the medium term would have a decisive influence on world wine trade. A number of delegates from countries exporting to EEC claimed that the additional protective measures, in particular the introduction of reference prices, had seriously reduced their wine exports. Malta had not been able to export wine to the Common Market area after the common regulations had come into force and other countries also pointed out the difficulties they were experiencing. In particular, the delegates of Algeria and Tunisia stated that their exports to the Community had declined drastically since 1970. They underlined the special character of the wine industries of their respective countries, which also necessitated special measures. These should ensure the consistent reconstruction of their vineyard areas and compensate them for the serious losses generated by the difficulties they were experiencing.

The EEC representative denied that the implementation of the common wine policy had adversely affected international trade in wine although he agreed that there had been changes in trade patterns. Reference prices had been introduced purely to protect Community producers from low-priced low-quality supplies which could have the effect of disturbing the EEC wine market. With regard to the question of price supports leading to production expansion, it was emphasized that the area of vineyards in producing member countries of EEC had not risen but that production increases were the result of higher yields. In fact there was a warning system in operation in the Community and if production expanded too rapidly stabilization measures would be introduced.

With regard to the probable impact of the enlargement of EEC and the implementation of the common policy on the pattern of wine consumption in the new entrant countries, the delegate of the United Kingdom stated that although Community suppliers would most likely make considerable inroads into the market, the underlying growth potential was sufficiently great to enable traditional suppliers of light wines to maintain at least their present volume of shipments. On the other hand, the market for fortified wines, especially those coming from Australia, Cyprus and South Africa, could be affected by the introduction of reference prices.

Many delegates from third countries expressed concern that regional integration measures could lead to a diminution of the rate of growth in world wine trade. They felt that there should be maximum opportunities for free competition on all markets on a quality and price basis and expressed the hope that efforts should be made through the Group and in other forums to gradually reduce barriers to the expansion of international trade in wine.

The delegate of the United States drew attention to the liberal treatment accorded to wine imports by his country which, apart from low duties and the customary sanitary and labelling control, placed no restrictions on imports. As a result, these had grown substantially in recent years and this trend was coninuing. In contrast, United States wines are pre-

cluded from the markets of many other countries through the application of a wide variety of restrictions. Although the country was not historically a large exporter of wine, it hoped to become an important contender in the international market and believed that its wines should be allowed to compete in the markets of other countries on the basis of quality and consumer acceptance in the same manner as was the case in the United States market. The representative of EEC remarked that, as far as the Community was concerned, the common policy did not exclude the possibility of importing wine from the United States.

Delegates of the EEC producing countries as well as the representative of the EEC Commission referred to the importance of the wine industry to their economies and the fact that wine production was often concentrated in areas where income per head was among the lowest in the Community. While they appreciated the problems of developing country exporters, in particular the special position of the Maghreb countries, they had to consider the interests of their own producers. The EEC representative reiterated that the Community was not deliberately aiming at self-sufficiency or at becoming a net exporter, but there were limits to the quantities that the Community could be expected to absorb.

While it was not possible to reconcile conflicting views on this subject, it was generally agreed that the frank discussion within the Group had clarified a number of issues and had proved extremely useful.

Investigation of potential markets

In response to a recommendation made at its first session, investigations had been undertaken of three potential markets: Denmark, the United Kingdom and the United States. They contained an examination of the available data and trends relevant to all aspects of the market for table wine, analysis of the marketing opportunities, and guidelines for planning and implementing appropriate marketing strategies for exploiting profitably such opportunities. The studies indicated that all three countries had exhibited dynamic growth, especially the United States. In the case of the United Kingdom and Denmark, trade opportunities for developing countries may be influenced by the imminent entry of these countries into EEC, and for this reason the most promising of the three markets appeared to be the United States. In all three countries channels of distribution were complex and there was a need to identify clearly the appropriate distribution strategy. Promotion, in particular, was likely to be essential in view of the lack of consumer taste sophistication and the competitive nature of the market.

Several producing countries stated that the studies were providing valuable assistance to them in planning their marketing efforts. The United States delegate pointed out that the analysis was in part based on an assumption in the FAO projections of an 8 million-hectolitre deficit in his country by 1980. In view of recent and expected large increases in vineyard plantings in his country, such an expectation was highly unrealistic and should not be used as a basis for planning.

Future work

In view of the persistence of serious problems in the wine sector, the continuing need for an appropriate international forum where countries interested in the production, consumption and trade of wine could exchange information and ideas and seek common solutions was emphasized. Concerning its future role, the Group agreed that attempts had to be made to move from the analytical into the action phase, and to this effect the Secretariat was requested to prepare for consideration at the next session a programme outlining possible measures to deal with the most pressing problems confronting the world wine economy.

It was agreed that the third session of the Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Vine Products should be convened in 1974. In this connexion the Group received with appreciation an invitation from the delegate of Spain to hold the third session in his country.

Statistical Tables

SYMBOLS:
... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO estimate

N.B. In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during October 1972

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et révisées reçues en octobre 1972

Commodity and country — Produit et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	1 000 m.t.
RYE			
Denmark	1972	—	162
Finland	1972	60	116
France	1972	125	315
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	842	2 914
Hungary	1972	—	170
Italy	1972	25	50
Poland	1972	3 560	7 720
Spain	1972	261	259
Yugoslavia	1972	104	130
Canada	1972	—	344
Argentina	1970	360	181
OATS			
Denmark	1972	—	638
Finland	1972	—	1 197
France	1972	762	2 392
Greece	1972	76	107
Hungary	1972	—	61
Italy	1972	263	467
Norway	1972	86	268
Poland	1972	1 360	3 260
Spain	1972	469	442
United Kingdom	1972	317	1 199
Yugoslavia	1972	261	300
Canada	1972	2 454	4 529
Japan	1970	27	61
	1971	30	60
SUGARCANE			
Brazil	1971/72	1 692	79 595
SUGAR BEETS			
Belgium	1970/71	—	4 150
	1971/72	—	4 876
France	1972/73	438	19 324
Greece	1971/72	25	1 385
Spain	1970/71	232	5 446
United Kingdom	1971/72	191	7 869
	1972/73	189	—
Canada	1972/73	31	939
United States	1972/73	—	25 164
POTATOES			
Spain	1970	398	5 301
United States	1972	514	13 425
Brazil	1971	207	1 434
Chile	1972	79	733
ONIONS			
Greece	1971	10	112
United Kingdom	1971	6	212
Japan			
Green onions	1971	27	611
Dry onions	1971	29	1 041

Commodity and country — Produit et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	1 000 m.t.
TOMATOES			
Greece	1971	35	1 049
Spain	1970	73	1 809
	1971	69	1 732
	1972	60	1 617
Israel	1971	5	162
Japan	1971	20	851
DRY BEANS			
Spain	1971	86	106
Brazil	1971	3 743	2 500
DRY BROAD BEANS			
Spain	1972	106	102
APPLES			
France			
Dessert and cooking apples	1972	—	1 698
Apples for cider	1972	—	1 255
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	—	1 211
United States	1972	—	2 702
Argentina	1972	—	442
PEARS			
Spain	1970	—	240
United States	1972	—	543
Japan	1971	—	441
Australia	1971	—	188
	1972	—	163
WINE			
France	1972	—	6 364
SOYBEANS			
Canada	1971	—	280
	1972	—	353
United States	1972	—	35 845
GROUNDNUTS			
United States	1972	—	1 470
COTTONSEED			
United States	1972	—	5 110
LINSEED			
Canada	1972	575	470
United States	1972	—	389
RAPESEED			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	—	249
Canada	1972	—	1 315
COTTON (lint)			
United States	1972	—	2 976

NOTE: Data for 1972 and 1972/73 represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1972 et à 1972/73 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres des superficies se rapportent généralement aux superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

Table 2. - Wheat: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972[1]

Tableau 2. - Blé: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972[1]

Country — Pays	Area-Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972[1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972[1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Albania [2]	[3]94	120 F	130 F	130 F	[3]89	145 F	200 F	210 F
Austria	204	275	274	274	348	810	974	791
Belgium [2]	163	189	203	215 F	525	735	915	930 F
Bulgaria [2,4]	1 432	1 014	1 013	1 030 F	1 776	3 032	3 095	3 200 F
Czechoslovakia [2]	785	1 078	1 100	1 194	1 493	3 174	3 878	3 900 F
Denmark	78	114	121	133	285	512	586	602
Finland	171	176	173	179	263	409	443	424
France	4 264	3 746	3 977	3 998	7 791	12 921	15 360	17 711
German Dem. Rep.	472	598	633	620 F	1 243	2 132	2 490	2 300 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of [2]	1 020	1 493	1 544	1 626	2 669	5 662	7 142	6 608
Greece	878	985	979	904	894	1 930	1 905	1 973
Hungary [4]	1 385	1 276	1 275	1 319	1 909	2 722	3 922	4 087
Ireland	144	95	90	64	327	381	377	*251
Italy	4 705	4 138	3 952	3 832	7 170	9 689	10 070	9 470
Netherlands	89	142	142	156	324	643	706	711
Poland [4]	1 464	1 985	2 061	2 050	1 833	4 608	5 456	5 530
Portugal	689	602	629	625 F	499	540	794	577
Romania [4]	[5]2 728	2 312	2 498	2 500 F	[5]2 778	3 351	*5 585	5 200 F
Spain [2]	4 162	3 757	3 656	3 595	3 625	4 064	5 456	4 511
Sweden	323	265	246	266	677	962	995	1 248
Switzerland [2]	98	104	103	103	260	348	441	378
United Kingdom	881	1 010	1 096	1 130	2 397	4 236	4 815	4 718
Yugoslavia [2]	1 821	1 833	1 930	1 930	2 171	3 792	5 605	4 842
Total	*28 019*	*27 333*	*27 775*	*27 899*	*41 160*	*66 857*	*81 280*	*80 239*
U.S.S.R. [4]	39 985	65 230	64 035	60 000 F	31 035	99 734	98 700	84 000 F
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	10 507	5 052	7 854	8 640	13 443	9 023	14 412	14 321
Mexico	604	840	637	650 F	534	2 436	1 919	1 950 F
United States	27 756	17 863	19 608	19 359	31 065	37 291	44 620	42 428
Total	*38 904*	*23 786*	*28 131*	*28 682*	*45 063*	*48 784*	*60 983*	*58 733*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	3 701	4 295	4 800 F	5 175	4 920	5 440	7 200 F
Brazil [4]	671	1 895	2 261	2 000 F	498	1 844	2 132	*1 800
Chile [4]	777	740	727	712	928	1 307	1 368	1 195
Colombia	173	50	46	71	124	55	49	90
Peru [4]	158	136	138	139	146	125	136	141
Uruguay [4]	526	337	*338	325 F	469	388	316	330 F
Total	*6 908*	*7 059*	*7 999*	*8 256*	*7 402*	*8 824*	*9 618*	*10 956*
ASIA								
India	9 290	16 626	17 892	*19 310	6 087	20 093	23 247	*26 000
Iran	[5]*2 085	5 327	5 000	5 000	[5]*1 879	*3 800	3 700	4 400
Iraq	936	1 759	948	2 060	448	1 236	822	2 465
Japan [4]	745	229	166	114	1 375	474	440	285
Jordan [4]	182	223	210 F	200 F	128	54	168	160 F
Korea, Rep. of [4]	95	158	*143	120 F	139 F	357	322	*243
Lebanon	70	*61	*60	60 F	51	*50	*45	55 F
Pakistan [4]	4 218	6 349	6 103	6 000	3 685	7 399	6 588	6 500
Syrian Arab Republic	994	1 341	1 274	1 354	761	625	662	1 808
Turkey [2]	4 770	8 675	8 779	9 000 F	4 770	10 081	13 594	12 335
Total	*25 940*	*43 896*	*43 695*	*46 341*	*21 368*	*47 129*	*52 807*	*57 395*
China [4,6]	22 753	28 202 F	28 501 F	28 731 F	15 743	31 004 F	32 002 F	32 502 F
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	2 297	2 250 F	2 250 F	996	1 435	1 600 F	1 700 F
Egypt [4]	605	551	567	521	1 111	1 519	1 729	1 616
Ethiopia	840 F	1 090 F	1 113	1 136	460 F	840 F	876	923
Morocco	1 287	1 800	2 032	*2 025	786	1 901	2 300	*2 550
South Africa	928	1 300 F	1 400 F	1 460 F	555	1 396	1 620	*1 760
Tunisia	917	1 030	950	1 040	452	450	600	810
Total	*6 511*	*8 712*	*8 835*	*9 032*	*4 576*	*8 080*	*9 319*	*10 058*
OCEANIA								
Australia [4]	4 620	6 479	7 203	7 000 F	5 161	7 889	8 674	6 700 F
New Zealand	51	109	96	116	139	287	324	420
Total	*4 671*	*6 588*	*7 299*	*7 116*	*5 300*	*8 176*	*8 998*	*7 120*
WORLD TOTAL	**173 691**	**210 806**	**216 270**	**216 057**	**171 647**	**318 588**	**353 707**	**341 003**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	28 019	27 333	27 775	27 899	41 160	66 857	81 280	80 239
North America	38 263	22 915	27 462	27 999	44 508	46 314	59 032	56 749
Latin America	7 549	7 930	8 668	8 939	7 957	11 294	11 569	12 940
Near East	12 003	20 603	19 332	20 744	10 996	19 843	23 514	25 554
Far East	14 679	24 132	25 107	26 363	11 510	28 941	31 175	33 680
Africa	5 769	7 873	8 091	8 266	3 439	6 425	7 437	8 219
Oceania	4 671	6 588	7 299	7 116	5 300	8 176	8 998	7 120

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. — [2] Includes spelt. — [3] Average of 3 years. — [4] Sown area. — [5] Average of 4 years. — [6] Figures include the following estimates for Taiwan: 1948-52, 14 000 ha, 13 000 m. t.; 1970, 2 000 ha, 4 000 m. t.; 1971, 1 000 ha, 2 000 m. t.; 1972, 1 000 ha, 2 000 m.t.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Y compris l'épeautre. — [3] Moyenne de 3 années. — [4] Superficie ensemencée. — [5] Moyenne de 4 années. — [6] Les chiffres comprennent les estimations suivantes pour Taïwan: 1948-52, 14 000 ha, 13 000 t. m.; 1970, 2 000 ha, 4 000 t. m.; 1971, 1 000 ha, 2 000 t. m.; 1972, 1 000 ha, 2 000 t. m.

Table 3. - Barley: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 3. - Orge: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Area-Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	127	290	295	296	210	913	1 016	928
Belgium	82	170	150	148 F	244	527	590	600 F
Bulgaria [2]	240	403	434	430 F	332	1 167	1 253	1 160 F
Czechoslovakia	606	801	848	852	1 046	2 280	2 851	2 750 F
Denmark	495	1 352	1 370	1 396	1 708	4 813	5 458	5 589
Finland	129	404	408	466	201	933	1 054	1 054
France	954	2 953	2 668	2 939	1 534	8 126	8 950	9 990
German Dem. Rep.	259	640	656	660 F	593	1 926	2 286	2 150 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	586	1 475	1 505	1 549	1 402	4 754	5 774	5 997
Greece	208	342	381	394	211	718	780	864
Hungary [2]	454	284	299	292	654	553	785	803
Ireland	64	214	235	255	163	782	*943	*955
Italy	251	180	182	184	258	315	367	385
Luxembourg	5	18	16	17	9	44	53	55 F
Netherlands	60	105	98	83	201	334	373	346
Norway	47	184	179	181	109	581	569	497
Poland [2]	836	924	899	1 010	1 061	2 149	2 449	2 640
Portugal	145	105	112	115 F	96	54	84	58
Romania [2]	[3]506	288	329	300 F	[3]412	513	*665	540 F
Spain	1 557	2 220	2 371	2 450	1 909	3 092	4 783	4 207
Sweden	106	610	604	580	231	1 904	2 029	2 169
Switzerland	22	41	40	42	55	136	170	168
United Kingdom	818	2 243	2 288	2 297	2 061	7 529	8 558	9 142
Yugoslavia	321	280	280	292	323	402	464	430
Total	*8 901*	*16 539*	*16 663*	*16 944*	*15 014*	*44 560*	*52 322*	*53 497*
U.S.S.R. [2]	[4]8 565	21 297	21 600	23 000 F	[4]6 354	38 172	34 500	34 000 F
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	2 845	4 064	5 658	5 063	4 245	9 051	13 099	11 134
Mexico	222	250	200	230 F	160	212	187	220 F
United States	4 095	3 897	4 102	3 901	5 843	8 923	10 070	9 104
Total	*7 162*	*8 211*	*9 960*	*9 194*	*10 247*	*18 187*	*23 356*	*20 458*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	540	356	479	530 F	656	367	553	640 F
Bolivia	[5]56	93	98	95 F	[5]39	62	66	65 F
Brazil [2]	15	25	25 F	25 F	15	26	26 F	26 F
Chile [2]	50	47	53	67	79	97	114	139
Colombia	42	50	71	66	50	90	112	110
Ecuador	89	132	130 F	130 F	57	107	*110	*100
Peru [2]	181	186	183	180 F	208	170	159	160 F
Uruguay [2]	28	41	*52	45 F	23	45	49	43 F
Total	*1 003*	*930*	*1 091*	*1 138*	*1 130*	*964*	*1 189*	*1 283*
ASIA								
Afghanistan	346 F	320 F	315 F	315 F	269 F	360	310 F	320 F
Cyprus	53	72	74	65	47	56	112	69
India	3 128	2 765	2 597	2 610 F	2 384	2 716	2 865	2 900 F
Iran	757	1 385	1 300 F	1 100 F	767	880	850 F	900 F
Iraq	934	673	396	670	722	682	432	859
Israel [2]	[3]52	17	16	22	[3]44	14	18	28 F
Japan [2]	984	226	164	121	2 020	573	503	324
Jordan	62	41	40 F	50 F	52	5	26	50 F
Korea, Rep. of [2]	624	904	*839	950 F	846 F	1 974	1 857	*2 150
Pakistan [2]	223	191	186	185 F	150	128	118	125 F
Syrian Arab Republic	369	1 126	435	593	321	235	123	710
Turkey	1 972	2 590	2 600	2 600 F	2 270	3 250	4 170	3 750
Total	*9 702*	*10 601*	*9 254*	*9 573*	*10 093*	*11 205*	*11 719*	*12 526*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 166	855	850 F	850 F	808	571	620 F	650 F
Egypt [2]	64	37	29	38	123	84	76	107
Ethiopia	970 F	1 755 F	1 775	1 795	720 F	1 525 F	1 565	1 601
Libyan Arab Republic	354 F	216	67	195	84	53	32	150
Morocco	2 033	1 915	1 947	*1 600	1 483	1 955	2 350	*1 900
South Africa	[3]45	*38	*38	40 F	[3]41	33	35	32 F
Tunisia	590	410	350	358	218	150	140	180
Total	*5 231*	*5 244*	*5 074*	*4 894*	*3 486*	*4 390*	*4 840*	*4 641*
OCEANIA								
Australia [2]	455	2 000	2 590	2 000 F	531	2 352	3 105	2 000 F
New Zealand	22	56	69	87	49	174	227	315
Total	*477*	*2 056*	*2 659*	*2 087*	*580*	*2 526*	*3 332*	*2 315*
WORLD TOTAL [6]	**52 312**	**78 079**	**79 802**	**80 481**	**59 022**	**139 005**	**150 759**	**148 521**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	8 901	16 539	16 663	16 944	15 014	44 560	52 322	53 497
North America	6 940	7 961	9 760	8 964	10 088	17 974	23 169	20 238
Latin America	1 225	1 180	1 291	1 368	1 290	1 177	1 376	1 503
Near East	4 995	6 515	5 311	5 687	4 737	5 667	6 200	6 994
Far East	5 125	4 339	4 039	4 119	5 562	5 675	5 627	5 789
Africa	4 813	4 991	4 978	4 661	3 279	4 253	4 732	4 384
Oceania	477	2 056	2 659	2 087	580	2 526	3 332	2 315

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. — [2] Sown area. — [3] Average of 4 years. — [4] 1950. — [5] Average of 3 years. — [6] Including estimates for China.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Superficie ensemencée. — [3] Moyenne de 4 années. — [4] 1950. — [5] Moyenne de 3 années. — [6] Y compris des estimations pour la Chine.

Table 4. - Maize: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 4. - Maïs: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Area-Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Albania	[2]123	150 F	160 F	165 F	[2]107	270 F	320 F	330 F
Austria	58	124	125	132	120	612	721	750 F
Bulgaria [3]	737	635	655	680 F	720	2 375	2 518	2 530 F
Czechoslovakia	170	125	132	142	316	513	524	540 F
France [4]	332	1 486	1 639	1 919	452	7 592	8 782	9 620
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.	9	99	116	118	20	507	594	589
Greece	245	170	166	163	225	481	549	601
Hungary [3,5]	1 166	1 189	1 321	1 396	2 068	4 013	4 674	5 542
Italy	1 253	1 026	936	919	2 306	4 754	4 469	5 034
Portugal	489	418	395	400 F	421	581	526	550 F
Romania [3]	[6]3 089	3 084	3 178	3 150 F	[6]2 495	6 536	*7 762	7 550 F
Spain	334	530	543	558	520	1 823	2 058	2 126
Yugoslavia	2 297	2 354	2 425	2 410	3 078	6 933	7 442	8 000
Total	*10 379*	*11 450*	*11 852*	*12 227*	*12 882*	*37 192*	*41 184*	*44 064*
U.S.S.R. [3,7]	[6]4 385	3 353	3 332	4 500 F	[6]5 751	9 428	8 600	12 500 F
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	121	484	571	533	388	2 564	2 946	2 602
El Salvador	[6]182	206	210	232 F	[6]191	363	377	395 F
Guatemala	[6]538	735	695	709	[6]437	709	719	726
Honduras	283	*272	*308	*320	205	*346	*359	*300
Mexico	4 101	7 500	7 148	7 250 F	3 090	9 000	9 407	9 600 F
Nicaragua	111	*250	259	258	115	*225	236	236
United States [7]	29 856	23 157	25 826	23 124	74 308	104 131	140 728	133 757
Total	*35 927*	*33 187*	*35 602*	*33 015*	*79 378*	*117 899*	*155 335*	*148 193*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 741	4 017	4 066	3 147	2 839	9 360	9 930	5 860
Brazil [3]	4 632	9 858	10 709	11 000 F	5 841	14 216	14 307	15 000 F
Chile [3]	48	74	77	84	68	239	258	283
Colombia	731	760	804	808	753	862	915	970
Ecuador	110	295	290 F	300 F	79	221	*230	220 F
Paraguay	92	185	218	*220	112	159	255	*276
Peru [3]	191	326	326	329	275	615	615	643
Uruguay [3]	233	183	180	*177	141	139	166	*144
Venezuela	310	588	588	600 F	303	710	713	737
Total	*8 193*	*16 507*	*17 485*	*16 893*	*10 555*	*26 807*	*27 685*	*24 437*
ASIA								
Afghanistan	350 F	560 F	550 F	550 F	350 F	*770	730 F	700 F
India	3 349	5 839	*5 500	5 500 F	2 165	7 413	*6 500	6 500 F
Indonesia	[2]2 020	2 939	2 616	2 700 F	[2]1 535	2 825	2 632	2 700 F
Khmer Republic	38	86	94	56	57	137	121	79
Pakistan [3]	394	643	636	640 F	384	720	708	680 F
Philippines	969	2 392	2 432	*2 560	695	2 005	2 013	*2 150
Thailand	34	749	1 019	997	31	1 950	2 300	1 700
Turkey [3]	599	648	635	630 F	747	1 040	1 135	1 060
Total	*9 075*	*15 667*	*15 308*	*15 474*	*7 784*	*20 071*	*19 295*	*18 773*
AFRICA								
Angola	400 F	500 F	500 F	500 F	285 F	456	400 F	430 F
Cameroon	[8]210	330 F	335 F	310 F	[8]212	348 F	355 F	320 F
Dahomey	[9]394	379	360	310 F	[9]181	229	216	190 F
Egypt [3]	660	633	639	645 F	1 378	2 397	2 342	2 550 F
Ethiopia	213 F	860 F	882	901	160	950 F	971	1 004
Ghana	[2]142	452	344	360 F	[2]168	442	384	360 F
Ivory Coast	154	328	337	390	55	231	280	300
Kenya	[10]452	1 100 F	1 100 F	1 040 F	[10]574	*1 500	1 400 F	*1 620
Malawi	[8]340	1 000 F	1 050 F	1 050 F	[8]307	900 F	1 100 F	1 150 F
Morocco	518	510	450	*470	302	320	370	*400
Nigeria	[8]727	1 100 F	1 100 F	1 200 F	[8]644	1 220 F	1 220 F	1 350 F
Rhodesia	[2]405	350 F	450 F	520 F	[2]289	700 F	*1 179	*1 400
South Africa	3 228 F	5 200 F	5 550 F	5 650 F	2 629	6 133	8 600	9 630
Tanzania	550 F	1 015	1 000 F	1 000 F	*347	650	*541	600 F
Zaire	337	379	316	330 F	324	375	306	350 F
Zambia	425 F	240 F	280 F	300 F	280 F	550 F	750 F	800 F
Total	*10 714*	*16 441*	*16 883*	*17 154*	*9 245*	*19 077*	*22 306*	*24 355*
OCEANIA								
Australia [3]	72	80	86	79	126	192	212	200 F
Total	*76*	*89*	*96*	*99*	*137*	*252*	*278*	*336*
WORLD TOTAL [11]	**88 408**	**107 217**	**111 177**	**110 135**	**139 851**	**259 783**	**304 236**	**302 628**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	**10 379**	**11 450**	**11 852**	**12 227**	**12 882**	**37 192**	**41 184**	**44 064**
North America	**29 978**	**23 641**	**26 397**	**23 657**	**74 697**	**106 695**	**143 674**	**136 359**
Latin America	**14 142**	**26 053**	**26 690**	**26 251**	**15 237**	**38 011**	**39 346**	**36 271**
Near East	**1 701**	**1 933**	**1 933**	**1 937**	**2 576**	**4 308**	**4 338**	**4 451**
Far East	**8 048**	**14 404**	**14 065**	**14 233**	**6 599**	**18 184**	**17 340**	**16 913**
Africa	**10 040**	**15 771**	**16 193**	**16 458**	**7 853**	**16 656**	**19 923**	**21 764**
Oceania	**76**	**89**	**96**	**99**	**137**	**252**	**278**	**336**

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. — [2] Average of 3 years. — [3] Sown area. — [4] Series covering main, associated, and catch crops. — [5] Main crop only. — [6] Average of 4 years. — [7] Maize for grain only. — [8] 1950. — [9] 1952. — [10] 1948. — [11] Including estimates for China.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 3 années. — [3] Superficie ensemencée. — [4] Série comprenant les cultures principales, associées et dérobées. — [5] Culture principale seulement — [6] Moyenne de 4 années. — [7] Maïs grain seulement. — [8] 1950. — [9] 1952. — [10] 1948. — [11] Y compris des estimations pour la Chine.

Table 5. - Rice (paddy): Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 5. - Riz (paddy): Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Area-Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
France	13	21	21	20	46	91	80	72
Greece	12	16	15	*14	39	81	68	*66
Hungary [2]	16	23	26	28	40	45	67	60 F
Italy	149	173	175	*176	723	819	892	*900
Portugal	27	42	39	40 F	114	195	164	195 F
Romania [2]	[3]16	28	27	27 F	[3]35	65	70 F	66 F
Spain	58	64	61	59	280	382	361	350 F
Total	*307*	*396*	*394*	*396*	*1 319*	*1 791*	*1 820*	*1 830*
U.S.S.R. [2]	[4]139	350	390	410 F	[4]202	1 279	1 420	1 500 F
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	[5]63	200	200 F	200 F	[5]164	400 F	400 F	400 F
Dominican Republic	44	82 F	82 F	84 F	70	210	*220	225 F
Mexico	96	150	165	170 F	173	383	441	455 F
Panama	62	96	95	95 F	83	127	136	130 F
United States	752	734	736	736	1 925	3 799	3 824	3 870
Total	*1 146*	*1 439*	*1 453*	*1 463*	*2 537*	*5 276*	*5 357*	*5 434*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	46	102	77	83	137	407	288	294
Brazil [2]	1 845	4 979	5 042	5 330 F	2 921	7 553	7 111	8 000 F
Colombia	129	233	239	265 F	248	753	841	*940
Guyana	45	119	95	70	101	283	187	75
Peru [2]	51	140	140	114	191	578	585	477
Venezuela	36	130	113	80 F	41	226	153	128
Total	*2 304*	*5 957*	*5 951*	*6 191*	*3 970*	*10 446*	*9 773*	*10 561*
ASIA								
Burma	3 757	4 809	4 979	5 000 F	5 481	8 162	8 178	8 200 F
India	30 092	37 432	38 300 F	38 000 F	33 383	63 672	64 000 F	63 000 F
Indonesia	[6]5 876	8 135	8 222	8 424	[6]9 441	17 785	18 663	19 703
Iran	220	380	380 F	380 F	424	1 046	1 100 F	1 150 F
Iraq	174	75	109	100 F	203	180	307	315 F
Japan	2 996	2 836	2 626	2 550	12 736	16 479	14 139	15 230
Khmer Republic	[6]1 679	2 399	1 880	1 548	[6]1 635	3 814	2 732	2 138
Korea, Rep. of [2]	934	1 203	1 200 F	1 200 F	3 385 F	5 476	5 556	*5 471
Laos	[7]718	665	665	665	[7]530	846	865	780
Malaysia								
West Malaysia	[7]276	525	532	622	[7]532	1 429	1 545	1 802
Nepal	1 295 F	1 182	1 202	1 200 F	2 460 F	2 305	2 353	1 900 F
Pakistan [2]	9 003	11 416	11 250 F	12 000 F	12 399	20 014	18 000 F	21 000 F
Philippines	2 350	3 113	3 246	3 120	2 767	5 343	5 100	4 900 F
Sri Lanka	336	611	590	600 F	479	1 616	1 397	1 469
Thailand	5 211	6 727	6 780 F	6 800 F	6 846	13 270	13 570	13 400 F
Viet-Nam, Rep. of [2]	[7]1 760	2 510	2 625	2 630 F	[7]2 395	5 716	6 324	6 340 F
Total	*68 558*	*87 832*	*88 449*	*88 650*	*98 046*	*176 513*	*173 541*	*176 340*
China [8]	27 317	34 226 F	34 293 F	34 610 F	57 721	105 226 F	107 134 F	109 200 F
AFRICA								
Egypt [2]	256	480	478	480 F	971	2 605	2 534	2 600 F
Madagascar	615	935	946	960 F	958	1 865	1 873	1 925 F
Sierra Leone	[3]316	*315	320 F	330 F	[3]274	425	460	500
Tanzania	57	151 F	153 F	155 F	74	182	185 F	190 F
Zaire	151	*135	155 F	135 F	152	*175	204	175 F
Total	*2 791*	*3 723*	*3 860*	*3 915*	*3 601*	*7 422*	*7 592*	*7 851*
OCEANIA, *Total*	*27*	*50*	*51*	*50*	*84*	*265*	*318*	*266*
WORLD TOTAL	**102 584**	**133 973**	**134 841**	**135 685**	**167 479**	**308 218**	**306 955**	**312 982**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	**307**	**396**	**394**	**396**	**1 319**	**1 791**	**1 820**	**1 830**
North America	**752**	**734**	**736**	**736**	**1 925**	**3 799**	**3 824**	**3 870**
Latin America	**2 698**	**6 662**	**6 668**	**6 918**	**4 583**	**11 923**	**11 306**	**12 125**
Near East	**869**	**1 208**	**1 239**	**1 233**	**2 052**	**4 448**	**4 543**	**4 690**
Far East	**67 945**	**87 109**	**87 694**	**87 903**	**96 965**	**174 676**	**171 539**	**174 257**
Africa	**2 534**	**3 238**	**3 376**	**3 429**	**2 630**	**4 811**	**5 051**	**5 244**
Oceania	**27**	**50**	**51**	**50**	**84**	**265**	**318**	**266**

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. — [2] Sown area. — [3] Average of 4 years. — [4] 1950. — [5] 1952. — [6] Average of 3 years. — [7] Average of 2 years. — [8] Figures include the following estimates for Taiwan: 1948-52, 762 000 ha, 1 771 000 m. t.; 1970, 776 000 ha, 3 226 000 m. t.; 1971, 753 000 ha, 3 134 000 m. t.; 1972, 760 000 ha, 3 200 000 m. t.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Superficie ensemencée. — [3] Moyenne de 4 années. — [4] 1950. — [5] 1952. — [6] Moyenne de 3 années. — [7] Moyenne de 2 années. — [8] Les chiffres comprennent les estimations suivantes pour Taïwan: 1948-52, 762 000 ha, 1 771 000 t. m.; 1970, 776 000 ha, 3 226 000 t. m.; 1971, 753 000 ha, 3 134 000 t. m.; 1972, 760 000 ha, 3 200 000 t. m.

Table 6. - Wheat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 6. - Blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969 I-VI	1969 I-IX	1969 I-XII	1970 I-III	1970 I-VI	1970 I-IX	1970 I-XII	1971 I-III	1971 I-VI	1971 I-IX	1971 I-XII	1972 I-III	1972 I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
France	3 034.0	4 522.8	5 983.1	1 555.0	2 341.3	2 857.7	3 446.4	574.4	1 186.1	2 135.5	3 357.2	1 124.7	...
Italy	24.7	25.7	50.2	69.0	284.4	627.8	638.7	—	31.9	32.0	62.1	17.0	17.0
Netherlands	323.5	520.8	722.7	135.5	207.6	328.5	490.2	*104.0	221.8	*303.0	511.0	122.2	275.1
Sweden	171.3	236.0	261.8	39.4	149.5	228.1	279.9	19.2	68.8	97.7	147.2	24.4	56.1
Total	*3 553.5*	*5 305.3*	*7 017.8*	*1 798.9*	*2 982.8*	*4 042.1*	*4 855.2*	*697.6*	*1 508.6*	*2 568.2*	*4 077.5*	*1 288.3*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	3 424.7	5 072.9	6 686.4	1 928.2	4 501.2	7 910.6	10 746.3	1 968.5	4 573.5	8 668.1	12 869.1	1 784.3	4 808.9
Mexico	0.1	161.9	252.8	14.7	14.7	21.1	41.7	24.5	24.5	85.6	85.6	—	—
United States [1]	5 660.2	8 617.7	12 086.3	4 042.9	8 200.6	12 224.7	17 437.0	4 549.3	8 950.4	13 020.5	16 215.0	3 626.4	...
Total	*9 085.0*	*13 852.5*	*19 025.5*	*5 985.8*	*12 536.5*	*20 156.4*	*28 225.0*	*6 542.3*	*13 548.4*	*21 774.2*	*29 169.7*	*5 410.7*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	1 517.7	1 972.6	2 344.7	687.6	1 171.6	1 829.7	2 301.8	269.5	427.6	501.4	810.9	...	...
ASIA													
Singapore	4.5	8.6	12.7	3.9	7.9	12.4	21.9	5.6	7.3	15.2	19.9	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	2 681.0	4 563.6	6 186.5	1 469.5	3 382.0	5 510.0	7 794.3	2 240.8	4 713.3	6 483.5	8 715.3	2 045.2	4 254.8
GRAND TOTAL	**16 842**	**25 702**	**34 587**	**9 946**	**20 080**	**31 551**	**43 198**	**9 756**	**20 205**	**31 342**	**47 793**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	6.5	14.4	14.4	5.1	14.8	21.9	24.5	6.7	51.2	56.8	62.3	2.9	5.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	420.3	663.1	957.9	312.6	607.7	928.0	1 026.0	193.9	369.8	656.2	1 033.2	78.7	536.1
Czechoslovakia	728.1	1 033.4	1 226.0	411.1	716.2	825.8	1 025.9	387.9	738.1	921.8	1 205.0	...	...
Denmark	3.1	3.7	4.3	0.8	2.9	3.6	4.5	0.1	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.3	5.8
Finland	9.0	9.3	20.2	4.7	13.7	23.0	23.0	2.6	16.7	23.6	23.6	3.1	11.5
France	298.5	433.1	573.7	119.1	197.8	334.2	449.5	62.1	103.5	162.4	218.4	60.0	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 428.6	1 958.8	2 456.0	438.4	722.3	1 234.8	2 209.2	424.2	1 001.0	1 445.5	2 158.2	557.4	1 534.1
Greece	84.4	85.1	119.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	3.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	...	...
Ireland	84.8	121.8	143.0	26.5	55.5	82.8	121.7	42.3	76.0	94.6	128.1	25.5	64.1
Italy	735.6	1 022.5	1 426.7	298.6	584.7	786.8	1 164.2	488.4	859.8	1 156.8	1 607.2	302.3	732.1
Netherlands	742.5	1 111.2	1 568.1	373.0	775.6	1 138.8	1 593.9	*216.1	480.0	*872.3	1 341.3	259.1	566.4
Norway	180.2	272.3	330.7	113.9	230.1	344.0	420.4	98.2	201.1	315.1	358.7	176.0	272.2
Poland [2]	698.0	945.0	1 185.1	356.0	726.0	899.0	1 104.1	698.0	1 594.0	1 702.0	*1 911.0	614.0	990.0
Portugal	70.9	122.8	360.9	86.8	133.6	213.8	377.9	28.9	86.1	119.4	180.5	20.5	77.8
Sweden	20.7	31.9	47.0	9.0	24.9	29.4	40.4	5.9	12.4	15.4	22.8	2.8	6.6
Switzerland	190.6	310.5	447.9	101.4	236.0	349.1	497.3	101.3	236.1	376.8	482.6	94.4	186.1
United Kingdom	2 466.1	3 699.9	4 740.6	1 244.5	2 385.2	3 625.1	4 927.7	1 337.0	2 700.6	3 732.3	4 606.5	713.5	1 834.8
Yugoslavia	3.3	4.9	22.6	3.0	3.0	4.9	14.2	82.4	371.1	534.0	565.7	...	...
Total	*8 171.2*	*11 843.7*	*15 644.5*	*3 905.2*	*7 431.3*	*10 846.4*	*15 028.1*	*4 176.7*	*8 900.9*	*12 188.8*	*15 911.0*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
Guatemala	20.5	38.1	54.0	18.5	36.0	59.8	85.8	14.9	35.6	59.2	63.6	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	51.4	70.4	94.0	9.5	22.3	44.6	54.8	13.7	29.8	40.9	65.6	16.1	...
United States	10.1	13.2	38.3	16.6	42.7	43.1	43.1	2.9	6.8	9.5	13.3	0.9	...
Total	*82.0*	*121.7*	*186.3*	*44.6*	*101.0*	*147.5*	*183.7*	*31.5*	*72.2*	*109.6*	*142.5*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	1 034.5	1 635.8	2 355.6	328.0	748.3	1 027.6	1 969.3	*300.0	*300.0	340.0	1 710.5	...	...
Chile	158.0	252.2	267.9	12.2	88.1	121.8	200.4	42.5	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia	161.5	207.8	243.0	52.4	115.5	147.6	209.2	120.8	214.0	...	...	...	...
Peru	315.3	510.6	681.6	112.8	261.0	397.5	521.8	131.0	387.0	534.3	695.8	...	...
Venezuela	316.5	*506.4	693.8	252.2	375.3	525.6	690.3	123.9	272.7	476.3	596.2	...	...
Total	*1 985.8*	*3 112.8*	*4 241.9*	*757.6*	*1 588.2*	*2 220.1*	*3 591.0*	*718.2*	...	...	...	...	...

See end of table page 23.

Voir fin du tableau page 23.

Table 7. - Wheat flour: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 7. - Farine de blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
France	264.1	385.4	533.5	174.8	361.2	523.7	724.7	*186.4	*390.2	*589.7	804.9	*128.2	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	174.1	266.0	371.5	113.0	230.6	338.9	437.6	108.6	230.5	307.6	427.9	141.1	234.3
Italy	132.3	194.4	226.4	51.5	126.2	216.9	266.7	48.5	153.0	333.9	400.3	60.3	172.4
Spain	81.2	108.8	155.8	90.8	152.1	204.5	210.6	10.4	15.8	17.3	19.8	14.3	85.6
Total	*651.7*	*954.6*	*1 287.2*	*430.1*	*870.1*	*1 284.0*	*1 639.6*	*353.9*	*789.5*	*1 248.5*	*1 652.9*	*343.9*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	227.7	343.8	469.7	153.5	267.9	395.3	538.1	172.0	263.2	387.9	538.5	94.3	230.5
United States [1]	564.8	839.7	1 195.1	330.5	668.2	862.1	1 185.8	254.5	590.3	860.9	1 065.1	243.3	...
Total	*792.5*	*1 183.5*	*1 664.8*	*484.0*	*936.1*	*1 257.4*	*1 723.9*	*426.5*	*853.5*	*1 548.8*	*1 603.6*	*337.6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	39.7	49.4	84.8	14.4	53.9	62.5	81.6	52.0	83.3	110.7	126.9	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	9.1	20.3	24.3	1.8	4.7	8.4	10.1	2.5	6.9	9.8	12.8	2.9	...
Japan	23.5	43.2	52.0	6.0	12.9	18.1	24.4	7.4	13.9	25.2	32.4	6.5	...
Total	*32.6*	*63.5*	*76.3*	*7.8*	*17.6*	*26.5*	*34.5*	*9.9*	*20.8*	*35.0*	*45.2*	*9.4*	...
AFRICA													
Senegal	11.0	16.4	17.5	7.5	16.0	19.7	20.9	3.3	4.7	5.1	5.2	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	153.4	214.4	268.6	88.9	189.7	245.1	310.6	60.4	160.8	218.5	258.8	51.5	80.4
GRAND TOTAL	**1 681**	**2 482**	**3 399**	**1 033**	**2 083**	**2 895**	**3 811**	**906**	**1 913**	**3 167**	**3 693**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Denmark	2.7	3.8	4.9	1.0	2.4	3.5	5.2	0.8	1.7	2.8	4.0	1.0	2.2
France	2.0	2.7	3.1	0.4	1.2	2.5	5.0	*0.5	*1.5	*5.1	10.3	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	21.4	32.4	45.2	19.8	39.9	58.9	80.5	19.6	39.1	58.3	76.8	18.1	34.9
Greece	1.4	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	...	...
Netherlands	15.9	19.3	23.4	3.4	7.0	10.6	13.6	*2.9	6.4	*10.3	13.3	3.8	6.5
Norway	1.5	2.1	2.8	0.7	1.5	2.1	2.8	0.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	0.6	1.0
United Kingdom	38.7	57.1	79.6	22.3	44.2	60.4	82.7	19.4	45.0	59.1	74.1	19.9	34.6
Total	*83.6*	*119.4*	*161.2*	*48.4*	*97.6*	*139.6*	*191.4*	*43.9*	*95.3*	*138.1*	*185.3*	...	...
CENTRAL AMERICA													
Guadeloupe	10.6	14.8	18.9	6.1	10.3	14.6	20.3	*6.5	*12.0	15.3	20.1	5.6	...
Jamaica	31.5	50.5	66.6	16.7	40.1	57.3	*60.8	17.8	41.3	...	...	...	...
Martinique	11.0	16.8	23.3	7.1	11.4	18.3	26.2	*9.0	*15.0	*19.0	*24.2	*7.2	...
Trinidad and Tobago	10.8	16.7	24.9	6.3	11.9	17.0	22.5	4.2	9.1	13.3	18.9	5.1	...
Total	*63.9*	*98.8*	*133.7*	*36.2*	*73.7*	*107.2*	*129.8*	*37.5*	*77.4*	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	3.5	10.5	12.6	3.6	5.9	*14.6	17.5	—	—	—	20.6	...	...
Guyana	15.8	18.4	19.8	0.8	2.2	3.3	4.4	1.2	1.8	2.5	...	...	...
Total	*19.3*	*28.9*	*32.4*	*4.4*	*8.1*	*17.9*	*21.9*	*1.2*	*1.8*	*2.5*	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	11.1	19.5	27.9	8.7	15.0	19.6	27.0	7.4	12.2	20.3	28.1	7.8	...
Jordan	16.2	21.6	45.7	11.0	40.6	58.3	92.0	25.5	52.2	56.3	77.6	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	10.8	24.5	199.0	4.1	12.4	16.4	27.1	53.7	95.9	107.4	123.7	—	15.6
Lebanon	10.4	15.2	21.0	4.4	10.4	16.3	23.3	6.0	12.2	18.0	...	...	...
Philippines	12.8	15.0	23.2	2.9	4.2	6.1	13.1	*2.7	*4.6	*10.8	16.6	...	...
Singapore	1.0	2.7	3.3	0.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	—	1.6	1.7	1.8	...	...
Sri Lanka	217.2	288.7	415.6	102.4	234.7	391.8	425.7	64.2	177.6	*296.8	322.7	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	46.1	58.0	71.1	17.0	32.8	68.1	84.7	12.1	47.2	*74.2	92.8	*13.2	54.2
Thailand [2]	5.5	8.6	11.5	3.2	5.8	*8.4	11.2	*3.6	*6.7	*9.6	12.8	...	...
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	78.3	98.1	157.3	29.1	56.9	91.6	128.4	10.6	52.6	*64.1	*68.8	*7.1	...
Total	*409.4*	*551.9*	*975.6*	*183.0*	*414.3*	*678.2*	*834.2*	*185.8*	*462.7*	*711.1*	...	...	...

See end of table page 23.

Voir fin du tableau page 23.

Table 6. - Wheat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 (*concluded from page 21*)

Tableau 6. - Blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 (*suite de la page 21*)

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
ASIA													
China[3]	359.2	536.6	705.8	81.6	233.2	369.0	603.1	163.4	313.1	424.7	518.7	...	...
Hong Kong	55.4	76.0	127.5	41.1	60.1	87.3	121.7	46.5	81.7	101.1	131.4	27.2	...
India	1 867.3	2 706.9	3 089.5	1 077.6	1 808.6	2 464.6	3 586.9	453.8	579.2	1 110.0	1 814.1	314.5	...
Iraq	1.0	1.7	2.1	0.4	70.5	70.5	89.8	—	131.6	159.0	955.0	...	...
Israel	136.9	179.5	282.6	117.3	147.9	251.4	417.8	52.8	76.0	185.5	...	...	...
Japan	2 098.4	3 185.8	4 328.1	1 230.9	2 194.7	3 543.2	4 684.6	1 230.6	2 343.7	3 205.1	4 872.0	1 079.6	...
Korea, Rep. of	471.2	712.1	1 342.9	224.6	522.5	822.9	1 178.1	447.4	942.6	1 277.9	1 654.1	855.8	1 012.3
Lebanon	135.8	232.2	260.4	87.0	122.7	232.8	367.2	8.7	72.8	190.0	...	...	...
Pakistan	341.3	458.7	555.4	448.0	930.6	1 337.6	1 684.0	*250.0	*500.0	*600.0	*777.0	...	...
Philippines	155.5	444.2	552.8	105.7	218.8	349.6	494.9	141.9	322.0	471.2	588.2	...	...
Singapore	96.4	171.5	247.7	56.2	137.7	184.4	275.4	49.6	136.5	157.3	176.6	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	22.6	26.5	43.9	58.1	150.0	297.6	424.4	14.3	200.2	*435.3	619.8	*30.5	139.5
Turkey	*314.4	*336.3	403.2	167.1	600.8	714.1	886.5	*98.0	*399.7	*478.0	*478.0	*82.2	*399.7
Total	*6 055.4*	*9 068.0*	*11 941.9*	*3 695.6*	*7 198.1*	*10 725.0*	*14 814.4*	*2 957.0*	*6 099.1*	*8 795.1*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	599.8	941.6	1 199.8	358.1	436.2	672.3	850.8	540.9	1 582.8	1 644.7	1 930.7	...	...
Morocco	67.9	98.3	102.0	—	142.9	264.6	358.4	190.2	372.5	522.4	680.6	*138.4	257.5
Tunisia	116.9	177.5	306.0	146.2	242.8	274.5	425.8	96.0	142.8	281.7	311.3	*17.0	...
Total	*784.6*	*1 217.4*	*1 607.8*	*504.3*	*821.9*	*1 211.4*	*1 635.0*	*827.1*	*2 098.1*	*2 448.8*	*2 922.6*	...	...
OCEANIA													
New Zealand	—	0.3	0.3	—	15.0	35.6	65.4	15.0	29.7	49.7	54.5	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**17 079**	**25 364**	**33 623**	**8 907**	**17 156**	**25 186**	**35 318**	**8 726**	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. — [2] Quarterly data exclude seed for planting. — [3] Data refer to Taiwan only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres comprennent les quantités destinées à des opérations de secours et de bienfaisance à titre privé et qui ne figurent généralement pas dans les statistiques du commerce des pays importateurs. — [2] Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas le blé de semence. — [3] Les données se rapportent uniquement à Taïwan.

Table 7. - Wheat flour: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 (*concluded from page 22*)

Tableau 7. - Farine de blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 (*suite de la page 22*)

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
AFRICA													
Cameroon	3.8	6.1	12.6	6.0	7.6	14.5	23.6	5.0	18.4	23.4	29.5	...	...
Egypt	145.6	173.9	227.8	89.0	213.7	274.8	274.8	120.0	248.8	274.3	344.5	...	...
Ghana	13.1	19.1	20.9	0.6	*12.0	*15.0	17.9	1.2	5.2	5.7	6.0	...	...
Libyan Arab Republic	78.7	103.8	145.0	36.5	79.2	114.9	153.2	38.8	*85.3	*120.3	140.0	...	...
Madagascar	9.9	14.3	16.6	7.3	14.2	18.9	24.3	10.5	17.6	21.5	27.3	5.0	...
Morocco	16.7	29.1	36.2	*19.5	*19.6	*22.4	*40.5	*18.2	*32.9	*50.9	*60.7	*10.3	...
Reunion	4.3	6.4	8.9	2.7	4.8	7.3	9.9	*2.5	*4.6	7.9	9.9	2.2	...
Sudan	42.7	45.6	50.7	3.1	13.1	19.7	24.6	*1.8	*7.7	*11.5	14.4	...	...
Total	*314.8*	*398.3*	*518.7*	*164.7*	*364.2*	*487.5*	*568.8*	*198.0*	*420.5*	*515.5*	*632.3*	...	...
OCEANIA													
Fiji	6.9	11.8	15.9	2.9	7.0	*10.0	17.0	*1.9	*5.5	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**898**	**1 209**	**1 838**	**440**	**965**	**1 440**	**1 763**	**468**	**1 063**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. — [2] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres comprennent les quantités destinées à des opérations de secours et de bienfaisance à titre privé et qui ne figurent généralement pas dans les statistiques du commerce des pays importateurs. — [2] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 8. - Rice:[1] Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 8. - Riz[1]: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
France	5.0	8.1	16.9	3.8	5.4	11.8	18.7	3.1	4.9	7.1	9.6	2.5	...
Italy	67.2	92.6	175.4	117.5	227.5	284.9	344.9	112.0	218.3	281.0	281.3	158.9	248.0
Spain	23.3	40.9	49.5	23.0	47.2	57.2	70.2	2.5	12.9	29.7	46.1	17.5	38.1
Total	*95.5*	*141.6*	*241.8*	*144.3*	*280.1*	*353.9*	*433.8*	*117.6*	*236.1*	*317.8*	*337.0*	*178.9*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	1 001.3	1 423.6	1 918.0	400.8	878.6	1 239.4	1 740.5	337.9	768.8	1 121.2	1 541.9	467.7	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	34.0	51.3	70.2	7.3	20.7	34.2	95.1	69.6	*89.3	147.3	148.8	...	...
Guyana	36.5	46.7	74.4	17.3	28.9	44.3	61.1	15.7	34.8	51.6	*60.0	*16.3	*34.2
Surinam	17.1	*17.1	*20.0	*8.0	*17.5	*17.5	*20.1	11.7	17.8	*25.1	*34.7	*5.0	*16.0
Total	*87.6*	*115.1*	*164.6*	*32.6*	*67.1*	*96.0*	*176.3*	*97.0*	*141.9*	*224.0*	*243.5*	...	...
ASIA													
Burma	191.0	320.6	549.4	161.9	257.2	408.5	640.1	139.0	*315.0	*527.8	810.5	...	...
Khmer Republic	52.5	*78.9	*102.8	*35.5	*101.3	*143.6	222.0	*17.5	*20.0	*25.5	*32.5	...	...
Pakistan	103.1	120.9	135.6	17.3	53.9	87.4	129.0	*45.2	*78.0	*110.0	197.1	*27.8	...
Thailand[2]	466.2	711.6	1 022.1	342.5	589.3	*786.6	1 084.4	*309.1	*629.4	*1 070.0	1 627.8	*497.3	*996.4
Total	*812.8*	*1 232.0*	*1 809.9*	*557.2*	*1 001.7*	*1 426·1*	*2 075.5*	*510.8*	*1 042.4*	*1 733.3*	*2 667.9*	...	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	516.4	684.5	772.2	136.2	443.8	559.3	654.5	151.3	381.9	479.7	514.6	...	...
Madagascar	16.2	29.3	51.9	18.0	31.3	51.3	69.3	7.6	22.5	27.5	39.7	...	...
Total	*532.6*	*713.8*	*824.1*	*154.2*	*475.1*	*610.6*	*723.8*	*158.9*	*404.4*	*507.2*	*554.3*	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	50.2	77.7	124.0	34.5	55.0	77.8	110.8	24.5	47.0	86.9	165.6	29.7	58.3
GRAND TOTAL	**2 580**	**3 704**	**5 082**	**1 324**	**2 758**	**3 804**	**5 261**	**1 247**	**2 640**	**3 990**	**5 510**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	21.5	32.4	49.5	11.1	24.9	32.5	48.5	13.1	29.1	44.5	60.6	13.1	30.9
France	64.8	82.9	113.5	25.5	45.9	65.9	90.7	*29.1	*49.8	*71.8	101.9	*30.0	*48.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	72.6	94.7	138.8	43.5	66.8	113.0	169.5	46.7	95.6	143.8	180.5	40.0	75.1
Netherlands	31.8	46.4	66.0	28.4	43.6	52.6	63.0	*19.4	37.8	*55.2	71.1	12.2	31.6
Poland	37.0	53.0	62.4	16.7	37.0	58.3	60.2	19.0	43.4	57.9	74.1	26.1	45.8
United Kingdom	57.8	89.7	115.1	25.3	64.7	93.4	125.8	26.9	67.9	124.2	147.6	30.6	59.6
Total	*285.5*	*399.1*	*545.3*	*150.5*	*282.9*	*415.7*	*557.7*	*154.2*	*323.6*	*497.4*	*635.8*	*152.0*	*291.0*
ASIA													
Hong Kong	169.1	255.3	347.0	85.7	175.4	255.8	344.5	90.0	178.5	275.8	370.6	95.8	...
India	131.3	374.9	487.1	—	—	91.2	205.8	85.5	117.8	194.8	239.9	74.8	...
Japan	33.4	54.3	56.2	1.0	17.6	18.2	18.8	0.3	11.6	12.2	12.7	0.8	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia[3]	72.3	133.7	230.3	71.9	169.3	227.2	271.8	28.3	69.7	99.8	147.7	...	...
Pakistan	—	1.2	16.3	62.4	96.9	128.7	*215.6	*69.0	*100.0	*190.0	*330.0	...	...
Singapore[3]	129.5	185.7	235.7	81.5	152.0	223.7	280.8	74.0	139.2	214.2	277.0	*61.0	...
Sri Lanka	138.9	215.1	308.0	147.7	216.0	282.5	544.6	125.4	186.8	*228.7	294.1	*103.7	*154.8
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	221.2	251.1	325.7	145.5	315.0	348.3	552.9	55.0	*100.0	*120.0	*137.2	*50.9	...
Total	*895.7*	*1 471.3*	*2 006.3*	*595.7*	*1 142.2*	*1 575.6*	*2 434.8*	*527.5*	*903.6*	*1 335.5*	*1 809.2*	...	...
AFRICA													
Ghana	13.4	17.6	28.1	4.8	34.1	44.0	53.1	18.0	22.2	35.1	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	21.6	39.3	55.6	19.1	43.8	72.6	78.8	28.2	56.0	80.3	97.3	...	...
Mauritius	30.1	42.9	64.8	9.0	28.4	*30.0	58.8	15.9	25.8	46.9	54.1	9.9	...
Senegal	50.7	92.2	145.9	15.2	54.9	92.9	119.2	*23.0	*82.9	*140.3	180.0	...	...
South Africa	31.1	58.0	81.0	19.9	41.3	59.6	75.0	23.4	44.1	74.1	90.6	19.5	...
Total	*146.9*	*250.0*	*375.4*	*68.0*	*202.5*	*299.1*	*384.9*	*108.5*	*231.0*	*376.7*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**1 328**	**2 120**	**2 893**	**814**	**1 628**	**2 290**	**3 377**	**790**	**1 458**	**2 210**	...	...	...

[1] Data for the trade of paddy are shown in terms of milled rice, converted at the rate of 100 paddy = 65 milled rice units. Husked rice is included at the actual weight. – [2] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only. – [3] Data do not include trade in broken and infested rice for feed (tariff No. 081903).

[1] Les données concernant le commerce du paddy sont en équivalent de riz usiné, la conversion ayant été effectuée au taux de 65 pour cent. Le riz décortiqué est exprimé en poids effectif. – [2] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok. – [3] Les statistiques du commerce ne comprennent pas les brisures et le riz infesté destiné aux animaux (N° 081903 de la nomenclature).

Table 9. - Rye: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 9. - Seigle: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
France	10.3	20.5	30.9	6.2	17.3	25.1	36.8	13.9	21.8	23.7	26.6	6.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	3.3	98.8	36.6	184.2	197.0	217.8	48.2	85.5
Netherlands	34.3	57.6	73.5	6.3	12.7	25.5	28.6	11.6	26.6	36.1	44.4	11.1	18.0
Sweden	15.3	19.0	27.4	11.7	19.1	23.9	32.6	17.8	44.7	59.2	103.0	9.3	11.0
Total	*60.1*	*98.3*	*133.0*	*24.3*	*49.6*	*77.8*	*196.8*	*79.9*	*277.3*	*352.1*	*391.8*	*75.5*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	17.3	35.4	66.7	18.6	58.2	84.5	146.5	56.2	117.8	180.9	270.0	40.2	101.3
United States	13.9	20.9	24.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	10.3	91.6	132.3	136.0	0.1	...
Total	*31.2*	*56.3*	*91.4*	*20.7*	*60.5*	*87.1*	*149.2*	*66.5*	*209.4*	*313.2*	*406.0*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	13.4	13.4	13.5	8.3	18.9	26.4	26.4	1.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**105**	**168**	**238**	**53**	**129**	**191**	**372**	**148**	**491**	**669**	**802**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.4	6.5	9.2	2.8	6.1	8.2	9.4	2.1	4.7	6.0	8.2	0.9	1.5
Denmark	8.2	14.5	19.4	1.2	3.4	4.9	9.0	8.5	14.1	19.1	32.8	6.3	12.5
Finland	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.3	5.8	7.9	10.2	3.3	9.0	13.5	19.8	6.5	17.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	42.9	92.2	117.5	16.1	49.9	65.0	71.7	5.3	19.5	32.9	42.7	17.2	...
Netherlands	18.1	31.7	41.0	2.4	4.8	14.2	23.5	3.2	11.3	18.3	44.4	9.1	13.0
Norway	13.2	15.9	30.2	9.5	25.2	28.9	34.3	6.5	23.4	27.9	35.5	7.6	17.5
Switzerland	1.4	1.9	2.0	0.4	7.5	16.3	25.9	13.2	26.8	34.6	36.2	1.5	7.5
Total	*92.3*	*166.8*	*223.4*	*34.7*	*102.7*	*145.4*	*184.0*	*42.1*	*108.9*	*152.3*	*219.6*	*49.1*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	1.6	5.4	13.5	0.9	16.9	20.4	29.8	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.6	—	...
ASIA													
Japan	15.7	20.3	28.2	11.7	30.4	44.8	72.7	31.9	61.9	87.0	146.3	46.8	...
GRAND TOTAL	**110**	**193**	**265**	**47**	**150**	**211**	**287**	**74**	**171**	**241**	**368**	**96**	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 10. - Barley: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 10. - Orge: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969 I-VI	1969 I-IX	1969 I-XII	1970 I-III	1970 I-VI	1970 I-IX	1970 I-XII	1971 I-III	1971 I-VI	1971 I-IX	1971 I-XII	1972 I-III	1972 I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Denmark	203.9	244.9	354.5	134.4	178.1	203.3	279.5	41.7	47.6	58.2	149.2	101.2	137.8
France	1 663.5	2 438.3	3 153.4	994.4	2 060.5	2 550.0	3 070.9	437.8	1 018.5	1 723.6	2 751.3	1 594.4	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2.6	5.1	134.1	7.1	410.1	550.7	573.8	27.4	35.7	51.8	145.6	212.2	422.6
Netherlands	38.3	93.7	149.4	53.5	68.9	106.2	126.8	*12.8	63.7	*98.2	131.8	47.5	112.2
Poland	38.4	38.4	50.7	19.1	86.4	108.7	144.5	*12.7	*57.9	*75.0	*100.0	...	...
United Kingdom	7.8	7.9	10.6	5.8	9.9	31.6	111.9	50.5	68.5	70.1	71.8	5.4	6.9
Total	*1 954.5*	*2 828.3*	*3 852.7*	*1 214.3*	*2 813.9*	*3 550.5*	*4 307.4*	*582.9*	*1 291.9*	*2 076.9*	*3 349.7*	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	225.8	329.4	657.1	226.0	747.4	1 686.5	2 987.6	629.3	1 582.5	2 617.9	4 051.5	404.9	1 951.3
United States	116.9	123.0	142.5	2.6	308.9	793.3	1 158.7	0.5	781.6	871.8	1 109.1	53.2	...
Total	*342.7*	*452.4*	*799.6*	*228.6*	*1 056.3*	*2 479.8*	*4 146.3*	*629.8*	*2 364.1*	*3 489.7*	*5 160.6*	*458.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	180.0	192.1	208.5	7.4	25.2	84.4	91.9	50.4	55.3	59.4	74.8	...	...
ASIA													
Iraq	38.5	78.4	81.9	28.4	35.1	35.6	35.8	—	—	—	—	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	109.5	204.6	273.1	134.4	178.1	178.1	178.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Total	*148.0*	*283.0*	*355.0*	*162.8*	*213.2*	*213.7*	*213.9*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	393.7	493.4	554.0	274.7	476.8	622.9	726.4	448.4	867.6	1 123.1	1 312.1	909.2	1 399.6
GRAND TOTAL	**3 020**	**4 249**	**5 770**	**1 888**	**4 585**	**6 951**	**9 486**	**1 712**	**4 579**	**6 749**	**9 897**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	107.8	110.2	119.6	2.7	21.6	28.8	53.5	28.9	97.7	99.6	108.1	7.9	15.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	268.8	394.2	602.8	174.3	350.4	564.2	805.3	215.9	426.2	607.9	814.4	216.2	390.2
Czechoslovakia	113.4	131.5	196.6	42.9	72.5	75.7	138.9	39.2	62.2	66.8	133.3	...	...
Denmark	9.5	12.3	15.7	1.7	8.9	75.1	91.2	49.6	260.7	372.6	374.2	44.5	46.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	854.0	1 063.8	1 324.0	441.5	934.1	1 304.3	2 073.5	524.9	1 134.3	1 396.9	1 770.6	430.8	870.9
Ireland	29.8	54.0	54.0	1.3	26.3	59.9	73.2	40.6	130.0	179.8	181.8	0.2	15.0
Italy	538.4	745.6	1 055.0	228.8	463.5	697.9	964.6	398.8	733.2	924.2	1 214.8	294.2	685.6
Netherlands	118.8	149.8	196.4	47.8	103.8	124.1	169.3	*39.7	131.6	*153.6	171.8	50.2	114.8
Norway	12.9	21.2	53.3	81.4	155.7	191.2	237.1	27.2	95.1	110.0	117.8	54.8	126.7
Poland	121.0	197.0	375.9	122.0	838.0	1 078.0	1 094.0	*90.0	*164.0	...	...	...	...
Spain	1.5	5.2	10.6	1.0	1.0	4.0	6.4	24.1	151.5	215.0	220.1	0.7	2.6
Sweden	1.0	1.0	2.2	3.9	17.5	18.6	18.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—
Switzerland	202.3	312.5	423.9	124.5	211.1	302.9	456.3	103.6	218.6	300.2	380.6	145.4	209.0
United Kingdom	320.5	519.0	650.9	237.0	626.4	928.3	1 210.8	189.0	470.6	757.3	1 085.2	137.0	436.8
Total	*2 699.7*	*3 717.3*	*5 080.9*	*1 510.8*	*3 830.8*	*5 453.0*	*7 392.7*	*1 772.7*	*4 076.9*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	65.7	111.5	214.6	16.1	101.9	191.1	232.0	4.0	46.8	96.4	197.0	5.8	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	19.9	35.5	40.4	9.7	22.7	*38.0	43.7	8.8	18.8	24.1	28.2	...	...
Peru	5.0	5.0	10.1	3.2	11.8	15.8	15.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	11.9	...	...
Total	*24.9*	*40.5*	*50.5*	*12.9*	*34.5*	*53.8*	*59.5*	*16.6*	*26.6*	*32.0*	*40.1*	...	...
ASIA													
Israel	39.9	43.3	71.4	46.3	99.1	135.6	164.9	41.1	61.4	118.7	...	...	...
Japan	276.7	496.9	676.5	151.8	303.2	554.5	767.6	272.0	393.2	638.0	865.3	172.5	...
Lebanon	32.6	63.5	86.1	33.8	57.2	82.6	120.8	7.2	14.5	38.9	...	...	...
Total	*349.2*	*603.7*	*834.0*	*231.9*	*459.5*	*772.7*	*1 053.3*	*320.3*	*469.1*	*795.6*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Tunisia	29.4	42.1	58.2	10.9	14.3	14.3	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
GRAND TOTAL	**3 169**	**4 515**	**6 238**	**1 783**	**4 441**	**6 485**	**8 756**	**2 114**	**4 619**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 11. - Oats: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 11. - Avoine: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Denmark	4.4	4.4	8.3	35.3	39.8	39.9	40.1	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.5	2.9	4.4
France	76.2	96.4	129.2	42.0	85.1	109.3	126.3	12.3	29.3	64.3	94.1	47.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.7	7.7	8.4	0.9	1.7	2.6	10.1	4.8	12.1	15.9	22.5	1.9	4.3
Netherlands	28.6	44.5	58.4	41.5	68.4	86 3	100.1	*15.9	38.8	*64.0	77.6	30.0	49.0
Sweden	166.9	207.9	208.2	0.4	0.9	7.5	72.1	53.1	231.7	291 0	401.6	104.4	341.1
Total	*281.8*	*360.9*	*412.5*	*120.1*	*195.9*	*245.6*	*348.7*	*69.3*	*315.7*	*439.2*	*600.3*	*187.1*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	20.5	28.4	38.0	11.2	75.1	91.0	230.8	10.0	38.4	90.5	135.1	15.8	91.7
United States	3.0	9.2	15.0	5.5	11.1	41.9	232.3	1.7	4.3	8.8	55.2	156.5	...
Total	*23.5*	*37.6*	*53.0*	*16.7*	*86.2*	*132.9*	*463.1*	*11.7*	*42.7*	*99.3*	*190.3*	*172.3*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	121.7	125.1	127.6	49.3	119.9	189.1	224.6	82.0	95.7	101.7	107.4	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	248.5	283.2	344.1	65.9	123.7	202.0	247.1	214.3	432.5	489.0	565.8	109.2	195.7
GRAND TOTAL	**676**	**808**	**937**	**252**	**526**	**770**	**1 284**	**396**	**882**	**1 123**	**1 464**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	26.5	27.5	30.7	12.0	23.4	23.7	37.6	16.0	26.0	27.5	28.7	7.2	16.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	33.9	53.9	71.4	20.2	44.8	62.6	89.2	21.3	43.5	57.0	71.6	12.0	29.3
Denmark	1.6	1.6	2.1	0.1	2.4	7.2	13.8	24.4	46.0	59.8	63.4	4.2	16.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	208.5	283.2	327.6	104.6	207.3	321.2	615.2	183.5	389.0	439.3	508.6	102.6	226.3
Ireland	3.3	5.1	5.1	1.0	2.3	5.2	5.2	4.3	11.3	11.5	11.6	5.2	11.6
Italy	148 1	190.1	251.8	54.7	96.1	127.3	165.3	77.4	157.6	200.6	223.6	38.9	83.7
Netherlands	28 0	52.3	63.1	15.1	28.1	57.5	126.8	30.5	64.4	68.3	83.1	5.8	35.6
Switzerland	97.3	123.4	162.6	50.2	79.2	100.2	160.9	54.9	110.7	168.4	198.8	59.8	95.8
United Kingdom	25.0	29.6	30.6	0.8	5.0	6.7	8.7	8.4	15.7	17.2	24.5	4.8	23.5
Total	*572.2*	*766.7*	*945.0*	*258.7*	*488.6*	*711.6*	*1 222.7*	*420.7*	*864.2*	*1 049.6*	*1 213.9*	*240.5*	*538.9*
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	15.8	19.9	25.7	7.9	12.8	17.1	22.0	5.3	9.3	14.2	18.5	10.6	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	5.8	11.2	16.2	4.4	11.0	*14.5	19.7	6.1	15.7	21.0	23.7	...	...
Venezuela	3.1	5.3	6.1	1.5	4.4	5.9	7.3	2.8	4.2	7.2	9.2	...	...
Total	*8.9*	*16.5*	*22.3*	*5.9*	*15.4*	*20.4*	*27.0*	*8.9*	*19.9*	*28.2*	*32.9*	...	...
ASIA													
Japan	35.0	62.2	86.4	17.4	49.9	94.1	135.4	50.1	96.1	142.8	159.7	59.4	...
GRAND TOTAL	**632**	**865**	**1 079**	**290**	**567**	**843**	**1 407**	**485**	**990**	**1 235**	**1 425**	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 12. - Maize: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 12. - Maïs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	164.3	251.5	363.6	80.8	228.4	307.0	479.1	134.9	217.8	256.6	372.9	123.1	251.9
France	1 436.5	1 635.0	2 171.1	705.9	1 439.9	1 784.0	2 455.4	828.3	2 368.9	2 956.0	4 121.4	1 008.8	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	32 0	53.4	65.8	10.5	24.4	44.5	72.0	7.5	214.5	250.9	323.8	5.5	81.0
Italy	3.1	3.5	5.3	3.2	4.5	6.0	7.7	2.4	4.5	7.6	10.6	2.4	3.9
Yugoslavia	82.1	113.5	317.6	143.7	175.3	186.0	297.5	53.3	56.2	56.2	62.6	...	...
Total	*1 718.0*	*2 056.9*	*2 923.4*	*944.1*	*1 872.5*	*2 327.5*	*3 311.7*	*1 026.4*	*2 861.9*	*3 527.3*	*4 891.3*	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Mexico	636.6	782.4	788.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	19.2	153.9	204.8	310.0	264.3	357.5
United States [1]	5 009.7	9 317.5	13 961.0	3 426.1	6 706.4	10 641.2	14 408.7	2 913.6	5 179.0	8 855.0	12 884.2	4 328.1	...
Total	*5 646.3*	*10 099.9*	*14 749.5*	*3 426.2*	*6 706.6*	*10 641.5*	*14 409.0*	*2 932.8*	*5 332.9*	*9 059.8*	*13 194.2*	*4 592.4*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	2 802.3	3 822.4	4 024.2	802.5	3 161.6	4 449.6	5 232.9	986.4	3 301.3	5 209.1	6 128.4	...	...
Brazil	257.7	598.3	658.5	0.6	161.9	920.9	1 470.6	334.1	*670.0	1 190.3	1 279.7	...	...
Total	*3 060.0*	*4 420.7*	*4 682.6*	*803.1*	*3 323.5*	*5 370.5*	*6 703.5*	*1 320.5*	*3 971.3*	*6 399.4*	*7 408.1*	...	...
ASIA													
Burma	6.2	6.2	8.4	5.2	6.7	8.3	8.5	*5.2	*7.2	*8.8	12.7	...	...
Hong Kong [2]	10.6	11.3	16.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	—	...
Khmer Republic	10.5	25.8	61.5	—	2.2	32.7	35.2	2.5	2.6	...	...	...	...
Thailand [3]	465.3	667.9	1 476.1	349.7	491.7	*698.0	1 371.5	*457.6	*649.0	*921.4	1 806.0	...	...
Total	*492.6*	*711.2*	*1 562.7*	*355.9*	*501.8*	*740.3*	*1 416.8*	*465.6*	*659.2*	...	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Angola	61.0	112.1	177.4	27.2	49.0	121.2	171.7	26.8	44.3	70.2	97.0	...	...
South Africa	617.8	684.3	760.7	297.0	691.1	957.8	1 201.0	33.4	191.2	778.9	1 466.6	754.4	...
Total	*678.8*	*796.4*	*938.1*	*324.2*	*740.1*	*1 079.0*	*1 372.7*	*60.2*	*235.5*	*849.1*	*1 563.6*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**11 596**	**18 085**	**24 856**	**5 854**	**13 145**	**20 159**	**27 214**	**5 806**	**13 061**	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	22.3	36.2	43.1	10.4	22.0	33.5	50.6	25.9	46.2	79.0	92.3	8.1	21.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	478.0	797.3	1 140.9	306.4	612.7	982.2	1 363.0	395.7	741.0	1 024.3	1 504.2	362.8	815.5
Denmark	62.9	110.8	181.0	58.0	138.3	181.6	258.0	44.5	109.6	179.5	252.7	59.3	...
Finland	8.2	9.4	13.9	5.8	12.4	14.7	19.0	2.1	5.2	8.6	14.2	—	1.9
France	205.2	340.6	468.5	81.2	185.3	287.6	462.1	131.0	234.5	350.4	437.2	57.0	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	893.0	1 307.6	1 833.6	515.2	1 121.7	1 789.1	2 600.5	692.9	1 353.6	1 996.0	3 283.2	1 010.6	1 703.4
Greece	190.4	237.9	272.1	37.7	43.7	43.7	96.4	—	—	—	438.7	...	...
Ireland	70.7	89.1	125.1	35.7	86.2	101.6	138.0	16.6	37.7	59.1	93.6	63.3	103.0
Italy	2 063.9	3 290.8	4 317.2	846.2	2 008.8	3 381.7	4 216.2	1 261.0	2 286.8	3 484.1	4 518.6	1 039.2	2 164.0
Netherlands	757.2	1 462.0	1 965.1	431.3	1 056.5	1 718.3	2 467.3	*591.3	1 120.9	*1 968.8	2 756.0	488.6	1 019.1
Norway	45.8	85.7	101.6	29.5	68.1	86.9	111.9	33.0	42.6	69.5	99.9	36.2	36.3
Portugal	118.0	164.9	416.8	54.8	82.0	262.4	335.6	84.7	168.3	261.1	517.0	134.8	331.3
Spain	1 006.3	1 686.2	2 343.5	450.9	939.0	1 459.9	1 971 9	403.1	975.6	1 621.9	2 056.7	469.7	1 000.1
Sweden	14.7	19.1	29.7	5.1	12.1	18.5	31.4	6.0	12.7	20.5	32.2	9.0	17.4
Switzerland	95.4	125.4	184.9	50.7	103.4	134.8	206.3	50.3	102.9	142.1	189.8	77.9	124.1
United Kingdom	1 624.6	2 227.6	3 155.5	793.4	1 576.3	2 230.2	3 118.9	711.3	1 328.5	2 080.0	2 960.0	761.8	1 489.0
Total	*7 656.6*	*11 990.6*	*16 592.5*	*3 712.3*	*8 068.5*	*12 726.7*	*17 447.1*	*4 449.4*	*8 566.1*	*13 344.9*	*19 246.3*	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12 - Maize: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 *(concluded)*

Tableau 12 - Maïs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
Canada	262.5	438.5	675.3	121.4	263.9	387.4	472.9	30.6	89.2	164.1	208.9	31.8	112.1
Mexico [4]	4.7	6.2	8.4	58.2	386.9	634.8	759.8	2.1	14.3	15.5	17.6	1.7	4.0
Trinidad and Tobago	25.1	42.0	53.3	6.3	22.4	36.2	46.7	7.5	19.5	33.1	42.6	22.5	...
United States	14.2	22.1	27.2	8.9	14.8	26.4	83.7	18.4	33.0	44.6	50.0	11.6	...
Total	*306.5*	*508.8*	*764.2*	*194.8*	*688.0*	*1 084.8*	*1 363.1*	*58.6*	*156.0*	*257.3*	*319.1*	*67.6*	...
ASIA													
Cyprus	14.8	25.7	35.0	11.8	20.4	22.5	34.6	—	8.7	10.7	13.1	*5.9	14.3
Hong Kong	64.2	106.6	158.2	37.1	82.3	116.6	162.9	47.5	77.4	120.3	169.5	38.1	...
Israel	55.0	77.2	112.4	25.7	65.5	88.9	110.3	20.8	41.7	82.9	...	...	...
Japan	2 721.6	3 938.1	5 488.5	1 612.8	3 208.4	4 569.5	6 017.9	1 242.1	2 363.9	3 641.1	5 007.2	1 482.8	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	54.5	86.0	122.5	34.3	56.1	84.6	182.9	22.3	42.2	70.1	114.6	...	...
Singapore	0.7	1.9	6.9	3.1	3.5	6.7	10.2	1.2	2.3	5.4	8.0	...	...
Total	*2 910.8*	*4 235.5*	*5 923.5*	*1 724.8*	*3 436.2*	*4 888.8*	*6 518.8*	*1 333.9*	*2 536.7*	*3 930.5*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	15.1	15.1	43.4	24.1	36.1	73.3	73.3	20.1	38.6	38.6	38.6	...	...
Reunion	10.2	15.1	19.9	9.7	16.1	20.1	27.7	9.5	15.8	24.2	27.7	3.1	...
Total	*25.3*	*30.2*	*63.3*	*33.8*	*52.2*	*93.4*	*101.0*	*29.6*	*54.4*	*62.8*	*66.3*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**10 899**	**16 765**	**23 344**	**5 666**	**12 245**	**18 794**	**25 430**	**5 872**	**11 313**	**17 596**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. — [2] Re-exports only. — [3] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only. — [4] Excluding imports through free zones (*perímetros libres*).

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres comprennent les quantités destinées à des opérations de secours et de bienfaisance à titre privé et qui ne figurent généralement pas dans les statistiques du commerce des pays importateurs. — [2] Réexportations seulement. — [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok. — [4] Non compris les importations par les zones franches (*perímetros libres*).

Table 13. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971			1972									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal Taganrog, f.o.b. up-River	U.S.$/60 lb	1.58	1.55	1.57	1.69	1.68	1.70	1 70	1.70	1.71	...	...	..	...
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store, Thunder Bay, export price (Class II)	Can.$/60 lb	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.80	2.12	...
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.6	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.7	25.8	27.2	28.8	35.1	40.8
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.63	1 63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.72	2.14	2.38
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	235	242	238	234	230	—	—	230	227	226	239	261	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	0.94	0 94	0.95	0.99	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.19	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ...	£/2 240 lb	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	23.8	23.8	—	—	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price ...	Can.¢/34 lb	65	66	64	66	66	68	69	69	69	71	76	84	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentine, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	27.1	25.9	26.5	27.6	27.2	28.0	29.6	29.6	29.7	31.8	31.6	—	—
U.S.No. 3 yellow,c.i.f.Liverpool		23.8	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.9	24.3	25.8	26.1	30.0	30.5
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	24.0	24.9	26.4	26.3	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.7	24.0	26.5	27.5	30.0	31.7
Rice [2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	138.8	135.8	134.0	131.3	129.7	130.4	129.0	132.4	136.0	137.8	161.4	160.8	167.6
Sugar [3]														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	4.18	4.20	5.95	8.25	8.63	8.74	7.29	7.01	6.38	5.58	6.30	7.06	7.42
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	4.21	4.24	5.78	7.90	8.19	8.40	7.08	6.63	6.33	5.56	6.26	7.07	p7.40
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	7.90	8.00	8.21	8.48	8.40	8.54	8.26	8.14	8.14	8.57	8.71	8.76	8.70
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.58	1.97	—	—	—	—	—
From the Netherlands		—	—	—	1.71	1.65	1.77	2.03	2.10	3.16	5.05	3.52	2.38	2.66
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	0.86	1.12	1.48	1.54	1.35	2.44	1.21	1.22	0.83	—	—	—	—
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	472	410	392	455	570	551	470	590	489	410	415	616	....
U.S. Central and South America, tropical pack,f.o.b.port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	2.63	2.39	2.36	2.50	2.59	2.92	3.23	3.26	3.30	3.15	2.80	3.00	2.94
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	—	17.6	12.0	—	10.8	10.0	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	15.8
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	—	—	3.00	2.96	2.98	3.02	3.04	2.82	2.75	—	—	—	—
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/box [5]	3.76	4.37	—	—	—	—	—	1.63	1.50	1.61	2.19	1.85	2.21
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg....	Marks/15-kg case	18.7	14.6	14.8	13.3	14.7	14.4	15.9	17.4	22.2	23.7	28.2	21.8	20.3

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971			1972									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case(40 kg net)	5.80	3.58	3.30	3.38	4.02	3.90	3.88	3.70	—	—	—	—	5.90
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box [5]	2.91	1.96	—	—	—	—	—	1.71	1.66	1.70	1.75	2.16	2.49
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	68	66	66	68	74	74	71	80	88	106	—	78	79
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian Sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	133	—	—	—	—	—	152	161	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London		134	128	—	124	124	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	...
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	54.0	53.4	53.4	52.1	52.8	55.8	57.4	56.7	56.2	56.8	58.0	59.4	61.8
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	95.4	95.7	97.5	97.8	98.3	97.5	100.8	102.0	—	106.0	108.1	109.0	—
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	47.1	46.9	46.8	47.1	48.0	49.6	50.9	50.2	51.4	57.8	60.6	64.1	73.0
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2 240 lb	172	161	156	150	137	142	148	146	140	137	134	138	142
Olive oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	304.0	304.4	304.5	308.5	313.4	325.8	337.5	337.5	337.5	406.7	433.5	435.0	430.0
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Any origin, ex tank, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	305.0	308.7	273.5	259.8	—	—	—	—	—	230.0	—	—	230.2
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	164.4	161.8	165.5	166.1	170.2	168.8	170.4	172.1	166.2	168.0	170.2	171.2	171.2
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	74.8	74.6	75.9	79.4	75.7	74.3	74.4	72.2	72.9	[n]77.9	82.6	85.4	94.4
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	139.2	132.0	123.0	117.8	108.8	110.0	100.0	—	100.0	94.0	—	—	—
Palm oil														
European ports:[6] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	104.2	101.0	94.0	92.8	73.6	85.0	88.4	88.4	83.0	89.2	91.5	93.5	94.8
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	43.4	44.4	45.6	45.5	45.0	45.8	46.9	47.8	48.8	53.0	54.2	59.6	69.8
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	4.99	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.04	5.01	5.01	5.02	5.02	5.06	5.18	5.13	...
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	42.5	43.1	44.4	44.7	44.4	45.5	46.1	47.2	47.4	55.1	58.9	57.1	...
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	47.9	49.9	52.4	51.7	50.1	51.7	51.8	53.0	53.6	61.6	63.8	59.7	...
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.3	41.8	42.1	42.7	43.1	42.9	46.9	46.8	45.9	...
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	203	201	192	209	213	224	225	240	247	274	285	305	312
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	22.8	22.5	22.2	25.0	25.8	27.2	27.4	29.4	29.7	31.9	34.5	35.6	35.9
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	25.1	24.4	23.9	25.8	26.7	28.3	28.6	30.3	31.1	32.3	34.5	36.7	38.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971 Oct.	1971 Nov.	1971 Dec.	1972 Jan.	1972 Feb.	1972 Mar.	1972 Apr.	1972 May	1972 June	1972 July	1972 Aug.	1972 Sept.	1972 Oct.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[7] Colombo	Rupees/kg	4.06	3.97	4.07	4.21	4.68	5.02	4.62	4.47	4.08	4.16	4.36	5.01	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[7] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	6.77	6.26	5.75	5.93	5.71	5.45	5.97	6.97	7.76	7.82	6.73	5.94	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	47.0	45.8	46.7	48.5	49.2	49.0	48.9	50.5	48.6	48.0	51.2	53.8	...
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	77.8	75.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0	86.4	87.4	82.8
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	58.7	60.0	56.0	56.4	55.9	55.7	54.1	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.1	54.1	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling 1 1/16 inch	U.S.¢/lb	36.1	36.4	39.2	41.4	41.7	40.2	37.6	36.9	35.2	34.1	32.7	31.5	32.6
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	63.8	63.9	63.6	65.7	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.1	65.7	67.9	64.5	62.4
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	28.2	29.8	31.5	32.0	32.2	32.8	34.2	32.8	34.2	35.2	35.5	...	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	146.2	149.2	—	—	—	[8]155.6	[8]151.9	[8]146.6	[8]141.8	[8]139.5	[8]142.0	[8]142.0	[8]142.0
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	£/1 000 kg	67.7	67.6	69.0	78.0	80.2	82.5	84.6	102.8	105.2	105.0	105.0	105.0	106.0
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.50	[n]9.86	[n]10.32	...
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	132.8	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	...	...	...
U.K.: Standard Viscose staple, 1½ denier bright or bleached, 1 7/16 staple	U.S.¢/lb	30.0	30.0	30.5	30.9	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.9	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.4
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis: 64's	New pence/kg	73	73	74	79	86	87	93	97	108	[n]106	119	133	182
50's	New pence/kg	47	50	50	57	62	65	67	69	69	73	84	102	124
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	52.0	52.6	55.7	59.2	69.0	71.3	—	—	80.0	80.0	82.2	82.5	82.5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	S.$/1 000 kg	966	965	898	891	884	873	864	929	921	914	894	[p]870	[p]1023
No. 3 R.S.S.	S.$/1 000 kg	[n]827	[n]822	[n]848	[n]865	[n]849	[n]832	[n]821	[n]847	[n]851	[n]850	[n]820	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	35.8	32.4	35.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.9	43.4	52.8	51.0	51.2	46.3	42.2
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, liveweight	Kroner/kg	4.19	4.14	4.44	4.67	4.78	4.90	5.11	5.31	6.30	6.12	6.26	6.15	6.02
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	13.0	14.1	14.5	14.9	14.0	14.4	14.8	16.3	20.8	19.6	20.8	20.0	18.7
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	388	404	415	400	381	375	380	391	410	395	419	445	445
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb	7.75	7.44	6.78	6.88	6.36	6.84	7.31	7.75	—	—	—	—	—
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	107.2	103.6	96.6	96.4	107.0	97.0	99.0	98.5	95.0	100.1	101.2	103.5	110.8

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971			1972									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, heavy ox, c. and f. at ports ...	New pence/kg	...	...	...	24.6	25.6	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb and upward, Chicago	U.S¢./lb	15 5	17 0	16.5	18 0	19.0	26.0	26.0	29.5	29.5	...	29.0	33.5	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	28.5	29.7	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.2	28.5	28 5	27.2	25.3	23.5	23.5	23.5
New Zealand, finest		25.0	26.5	26.5	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.5	27 5	25.3	23.7	21.5	21 5	21.5
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	20.0	21.7	22.0	22.6	24 0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24 0	24.0
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative[9]	Kroner/kg	4.06	4.00	4.18	3.95	3.85	4.08	4 03	3.81	3.70	3.38	3.40	3.90	4.00
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	203	222	253	195	193	204	190	181	161	153	174	172	p183
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	...	174.0	161.4	170.6	137.5	...	...	141.4	131.1	...	...	...	...
Haddock		...	153.6	156 9	169 9	145.4	...	...	135.1	138.8	...	...	...	...
Plaice		...	204.9	185.9	159.5	131.0	...	...	173.7	187.3	...	...	...	...
Herrings		...	46.1	25.2	27.3	67.8	...	...	162.8	70.0	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	..	35.0	35.0	35.0	34.5	...	...	...	...	43 5	46.0	...	...
Boston shrimp, frozen, browngrooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	...	173 0	179.6	193.0	206.2	...	...	...	...	193 2	176 8	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47 0	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case[10]	16.8	16.8	16 8	16.8	16.8	...	...	...	...	16.8	17.3	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case[11]	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	...	166	168	169	170	...	...	...	...	178	188	...	...
Fish oil														
European ports: Peruvian/Chilean semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam ..	U.S.$/1 000 kg	211.2	210.0	184.0	167.2	152.5	148.4	160.5	173.8	175 0	n174.2	n185.4	197.5	—
Whale oil														
U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	113 7	113 3	114 6	118.0	120 3	122.3	123.2	...	123.1	123.6	125 6	130 6	.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	172.2	170.2	168.4	166.7	166.7	168.0	167.7	167.4	165.0	165 0	164.7	164 2	..
Sweden: $2\,^1/_2$" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	327	329	330	329	329	331	333	335	340	341	343	375	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*concluded*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*fin*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971 Oct.	1971 Nov.	1971 Dec.	1972 Jan.	1972 Feb.	1972 Mar.	1972 Apr.	1972 May	1972 June	1972 July	1972 Aug.	1972 Sept.	1972 Oct.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	116.0	117.0	115.0	116.4	116.2	114.5	119.3	115.0	115.7	114 3	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	128.6	127.4	130.2	135.0	135.3	135.7	137.4	141.6	143.6	149.3	149 7	...	150.7
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	161.1	160.9	159.3	160.5	160.9	160.2	158.5	...	155.1	156 1	155 9	155.9	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	546	579	559	561	581	549	513	543	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	1 072	1 084	1 055	1 018	999	999	978	978	948	964	975	960	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	137.0	136.8	143.7	137.2	141.6	140.9	140.3	139.1	139.0	138 2	138 0	138 0	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	555	549	572	567	564	585	542	567	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	67.7	70.3	70.8	73.8	73.7	73.4	75.3	73 1	74.4	72 8	75.6	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	683	699	690	708	711	728	720	719	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100) [12]														
Commodities of agricultural origin			116			121			124			...		...
Food			121			126			128			...		...
Nonfood			109			113			118			...		...
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.78	3.75	3.75	3.74	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.84	3.90	4 35
From St. Lawrence		3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Northern Range		n3.65	n3.65	n3.65	3.62	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.71	3.75	4.12
U.K.: Time charter: [13] Index numbers (1968 = 100)			82			81			...			...		...
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 24%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	235	237	239	241	243	250	252	253	254	254	[14]251	..	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 6-ton lots, London [15]	£/2 240 lb	14.63	14.63	14.63	[16]14.63	[16]14 63	[16]15.13	[16]15.13	[16]17.79	[16]17.79	...	...	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 40%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	135	136	138	[17]176	[17]178	[17]180	[17]180	[17]170	[17]168	[17]170	[17]171	...	...

n = Nominal p = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Sri Lanka under bilateral trade agreements has been £36.0 per 2 240 lb f.o.b. Burma ports since August 1970. The basic quality is Ngasein, 42% brokens, parboiled – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was £43.5 per long ton in 1971 and is £50.0 per long ton in 1972. Additional special payments to less developed producing members (all except Australia), varying inversely with the world price of sugar were set at an amount between £1.5 and £4.0 per long ton in 1971, while for 1972 they vary from £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton. – [4] Arithmetical average of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [6] United Kingdom/Continent. – [7] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [8] Raw, Bangladesh white C, c.i.f. U.K. – [9] Including supplement. – [10] 100 3¼-oz cans per case. – [11] 48 6½-oz cans per case. – [12] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [13] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [14] 26%. – [15] Net of subsidies paid to farmers. – [16] 19%, 10-ton lots, ex depot. – [17] 50%.

n = Nominal p = Provisoire

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brème/Marseille. – [2] Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Sri Lanka en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £36,0 les 2 240 lb f.o.b. ports birmans depuis août 1970. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein, 42% de brisures, étuvé. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) était de £43,5 la tonne longue en 1971 et est de £50,0 la tonne longue en 1972. Les paiements additionnels spéciaux reçus par les pays membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), variant en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre et fixés entre £1,5 et £4,0 par tonne longue en 1971, sont fixés entre £7,0 et £11,0 par tonne longue en 1972. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [6] Royaume-Uni/Continent. – [7] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [8] Brute, « Bangladesh White C », c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni. – [9] Y compris supplément. – [10] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3¼ oz. – [11] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. – [12] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [13] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [14] 26%. – [15] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants. – [16] 19%, lots de 10 tonnes, en entrepôt. – [17] 50%

Table 14. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra)

Tableau 14. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P) et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra)

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia [1]			Austria			Belgium			Canada			Finland [1]	
	3 years ended June 1963 = 100			1966 = 100			1962-64 = 100			1961 = 100			1956/57 = 100	1965/66 = 100
	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P
1966	110	114	96	100	100	100	114	112	102	117	119	99	150	101
1967	107	118	91	100	103	98	110	115	96	116	122	96	157	108
1968	106	120	89	96	106	91	110	118	93	114	125	91	178	118
1969	101	121	84	100	109	92	116	121	96	117	129	90	185	119
1970	97	126	77	106	116	91	116	124	94	116	131	88	188	120
1971	...	...	...	107	123	87	114	125	91	115	135	85	195	125
1971 IV	—	—	—	104	124	84	114	122	93	115	—	—	195	126
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	123	91	115	135	85	196	127
VI	97	129	75	—	—	—	114	123	93	115	—	—	192	127
VII	—	—	—	106	124	85	110	123	89	116	—	—	197	122
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	123	92	114	136	84	196	122
IX	103	130	79	—	—	—	117	121	97	115	—	—	195	123
X	—	—	—	110	124	88	115	122	94	116	—	—	196	124
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	123	94	117	136	85	197	125
XII	102	133	76	—	—	—	117	123	95	118	—	—	201	126
1972 I	—	—	—	112	126	89	117	127	92	119	—	—	202	126
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	127	96	120	138	87	204	128
III	105	135	78	—	—	—	123	127	97	120	—	—	206	129
IV	—	—	—	112	132	85	125	127	98	122	—	—	219	129
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	127	98	124	140	88	219	130
VI	...	...	...	—	—	—	123	127	96	125	—	—	214	130
VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	—	—	221	127
VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	127
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	128

Year and month — Année et mois	France		Germany, Fed. Rep. of [1]			India			Ireland	Japan [1]		
	1955 = 100	1960 = 100	1961/62-1962/63 = 100	1962/63 = 100		Assam 1944 = 100			1953 = 100	IV 1965-III 1966 = 100		
	R	P	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra [2]
1966	174	122	109	100	110	237	203	116	116	107	104	103
1967	174	113	100	106	94	299	239	112	118	117	109	108
1968	177	116	103	102	100	344	247	139	130	119	113	105
1969	187	122	106	106	100	298	236	126	134	127	116	110
1970	198	129	98	111	89	333	253	131	140	131	123	107
1971	207	138	106	116	91	344	265	129	150	132	129	102
1971 IV	201	—	99	113	88	338	262	129	155	133	127	104
V	202	—	98	114	86	341	261	131	149	132	128	103
VI	204	138	99	114	86	347	260	133	147	132	128	103
VII	205	—	99	114	87	351	265	132	146	127	128	99
VIII	208	—	100	114	88	362	273	133	146	130	129	101
IX	211	139	102	114	89	355	273	131	149	140	130	108
X	212	—	104	115	90	376	274	137	150	140	130	107
XI	216	—	105	115	92	350	269	130	153	134	130	104
XII	219	141	107	115	93	318	278	126	158	134	130	103
1972 I	220	—	106	116	92	318	258	123	164	129	130	100
II	222	—	108	117	92	312	255	122	167	130	130	100
III	224	142	109	118	92	325	257	126	168	133	130	102
IV	226	—	108	119	91	329	262	126	169	136	132	103
V	231	—	111	119	93	342	260	132	169	...	...	...
VI	230	143	[3]113	[3]120	[3]94	...	...	...	174	...	...	...
VII	...	...	[3]113	[3]120	[3]94	...	...	...	174	...	...	...
VIII	...	...	[3]114	[3]120	[3]95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: For a description of the methods of calculation of these index series, see *Production Yearbook 1960*, p. 463-468. Descriptions of subsequently revised series were presented in the *Production Yearbook 1961* for Austria, in the *Production Yearbook 1962* for Australia, in the *Production Yearbook 1964* for Japan, in the *Production Yearbook 1965* for the Federal Republic of Germany, and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, May 1962, for France.

NOTE: Ces nombres-indices ont été calculés selon les méthodes indiquées dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1960*, p. 463-468. Des indications sur les séries ultérieurement révisées ont paru dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1961* pour l'Autriche, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1962* pour l'Australie, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1964* pour le Japon, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1965* pour la République fédérale d'Allemagne, et dans le *Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles* (numéro de mai 1962) pour la France.

Table 14. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra) *(concluded)*

Tableau 14. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra) *(fin)*

Year and month — Année et mois	Korea, Rep. of 1970 = 100			Norway 1965 = 100			Portugal 1938 = 100	South Africa[1] VII 1958-VI 1961 = 100		
	R	P	Ra[2]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra[2]
1966	...	...	...	102	103	99	311	120	110	110
1967	64	66	97	105	106	99	327	119	110	109
1968	74	79	94	108	110	98	330	124	111	112
1969	85	87	98	113	115	98	353	123	113	108
1970	100	100	100	115	118	97	378	128	117	110
1971	121	114	106	119	123	97	373	...	...	...
1971 IV	118	112	106	112	122	93	364	128	—	—
V	122	113	108	113	122	93	368	128	120	107
VI	123	114	108	115	123	93	355	130	—	—
VII	122	114	107	120	123	98	352	132	—	—
VIII	124	115	108	123	123	100	368	128	122	105
IX	125	118	106	124	123	101	387	130	—	—
X	129	121	107	126	123	102	406	130	—	—
XI	127	121	105	127	123	103	410	130	124	105
XII	130	121	107	125	123	102	414	130	—	—
1972 I	131	121	109	121	127	95	416	130	—	—
II	138	123	112	118	127	93	422	131	126	104
III	143	128	111	118	128	92	432	132	—	—
IV	146	129	113	116	128	91	448	135	—	—
V	146	130	112	117	128	91	452	...	...	...
VI	147	132	112	121	129	94	434	...	...	...
VII	150	133	113	125	128	98	420	...	...	...
VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	Spain 1964 = 100			Sweden[1] VII 1966-VI 1967 = 100	Switzerland 1948 = 100			United States[4] 1935-39 = 100			Yugoslavia 1971 = 100
	R	P	Ra[2]	R	R	P	Ra[2]	R	P	Ra[2]	R
1966	121	106	114	100	126	156	81	248	267	93	...
1967	117	109	108	100	127	162	78	236	273	86	65
1968	125	110	113	100	121	168	72	243	284	86	63
1969	131	112	117	104	122	175	70	256	298	86	69
1970	120	115	105	104	128	188	68	261	312	84	79
1971	136	120	114	115	134	202	67	265	327	81	100
1971 IV	139	120	116	102	131	199	66	263	325	81	92
V	145	120	121	102	135	202	67	266	327	81	94
VI	146	120	121	102	136	202	67	268	329	81	97
VII	134	120	111	109	135	203	66	266	327	81	98
VIII	126	120	105	110	135	203	67	267	329	81	99
IX	130	120	108	113	137	202	68	263	330	80	103
X	135	120	112	113	138	204	68	267	331	81	104
XI	137	120	115	115	140	204	69	270	331	82	104
XII	147	120	122	118	142	206	69	275	332	83	107
1972 I	147	121	121	116	141	209	67	283	335	84	110
II	148	121	121	117	141	209	67	289	338	86	113
III	152	120	126	117	141	210	67	283	338	84	115
IV	154	121	127	117	141	210	67	283	342	83	119
V	167	121	138	116	144	215	67	291	342	85	120
VI	161	121	133	115	147	216	68	295	345	86	125
VII	149	121	124	114	...	...	...	301	346	87	126
VIII	144	121	119	114	...	...	...	303	346	88	...
IX	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	304	349	87	...

[1] Annual averages refer to crop year: Australia, June-June; Finland, September-August; Germany (Fed. Rep.), Netherlands, South Africa and Sweden, July-June; Japan, April-March. – [2] Ratio calculated by FAO. – [3] Provisional – [4] Original 1910-14 = 100, converted to 1935-39 = 100.

[1] Les moyennes annuelles se rapportent à la campagne agricole; Australie, juin-juin; Finlande, septembre-août; Allemagne (Rép. féd.), Pays-Bas, Afrique du Sud et Suède, juillet-juin; Japon, avril-mars. – [2] Rapport calculé par la FAO. – [3] Chiffre provisoire. – [4] Indice de référence initial 1910-14 = 100, modifié: 1935-39 = 100.

CUMULATIVE INDEX (*concluded*)

The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS (abbreviation: *Mon. Bull. agric. Econ. Statist.* [FAO]) is published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy. The statistical tables contain information available as of the 5th of the month indicated on the cover.

Annual subscription $6.00 (£2.40); single copies $0.60 (£0.24). Subscriptions are payable in local currency when orders are placed through local sales agents.

E.M. Ojala, Assistant Director-General (Economic and Social Department)

R.D. Narain, Editor

PRINTED IN ITALY

TIPO LITO SAGRAF - NAPOLI

FAO SALES AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS

Algeria	Société nationale d'édition et de diffusion (SNED), Algiers.
Argentina	Librería de las Naciones, Cooperativa Ltda., Alsina 500, Buenos Aires.
Australia	Hunter Publications, 58A Gipps Street, Collingwood, Vic. 3066; The Assistant Director, Sales and Distribution, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, and outlets in each state capital city.
Austria	Wilhelm Frick Buchhandlung, Graben 27, Vienna 1.
Bangladesh	Shilpa Niketan, 29 D.I.T. Super Market, Mymensingh Road, Dacca-2.
Belgium	Agence et Messageries de la Presse, 1 rue de la Petite-Ile, Brussels 7.
Bolivia	Librería y Editorial "Juventud," Plaza Murillo 519, La Paz; Librería Alfonso Tejerina, Comercio 1073, La Paz.
Brazil	Livraria Mestre Jou, Rua Guaipá 518, São Paulo 10; Rua Senador Dantas 19-S205/206, Rio de Janeiro.
Bulgaria	Hèmus, 11 place Slaveïkov, Sofia.
Canada	Information Canada, Ottawa.
Chile	Biblioteca, FAO Oficina Regional para América Latina, Av. Providencia 871, Casilla 10095, Santiago; Editorial y Distribuidora Orbe Ltda., Galería Imperio 256, Santiago, Cámara Latinoamericana del Libro, Casilla Postal 14502, Correo 21, Santiago.
Colombia	"Agricultura Tropical," Calle 17 N° 4-67, Piso 2, Bogotá; Librería Central, Calle 14 N° 6-88, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Imprenta y Librería Trejos, S.A., Apartado 1313, San José.
Cuba	Instituto del Libro, Calle 19 y 10 N° 1002, Vedado.
Cyprus	MAM, P.O. Box 1722, Nicosia.
Denmark	Ejnar Munksgaard, Norregade 6, Copenhagen S.
Ecuador	Librería Universitaria, García Moreno 739, Quito; Su Librería, Plaza de Independencia, Quito.
Egypt	Al Ahram, El Galaa St., Cairo.
El Salvador	Librería Cultural Salvadoreña S.A., 6ª Calle Oriente 118, Edificio San Martín, San Salvador.
Finland	Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.
France	Editions A. Pedone, 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5ᵉ.
Germany	Paul Parey, Lindenstrasse 44-47, Berlin SW 61.
Ghana	Ghana Publishing Corp., P.O. Box 3632, Accra.
Greece	"Eleftheroudakis," 4 Nikis Street, Athens; Institute of Scientific Publications, 9 Amerikis Street, Athens.
Guatemala	Sociedad Económico Financiera, Edificio "El Cielito," Despacho 222, Zona 1, Guatemala.
Haiti	Max Bouchereau, Librairie "A la Caravelle," B.P. 111B, Port-au-Prince.
Hong Kong	Swindon Book Co., 13-15 Lock Road, Kowloon.
Iceland	Snaebjörn Jónsson and Co. h.f., Hafnarstraeti 9, P.O. Box 1131, Reykjavik.
India	Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi; 17 Park Street, Calcutta.
Indonesia	P.T. Gunung Agung, 6 Kwitang, Djakarta.
Iran	Economist Tehran, 99 Sevom Esfand Avenue, Tehran.
Iraq	Mackenzie's Bookshop, Baghdad.
Ireland	The Controller, Stationery Office, Dublin.
Israel	Emanuel Brown, formerly Blumstein's Bookstores Ltd., P.O. Box 4101, 35 Allenby Road, and Nachlat Benyamin Street, Tel Aviv; 9 Shlomzion Hamlka Street, Jerusalem.
Italy	Libreria Internazionale Rizzoli, Largo Chigi, Rome; A.E.I.O.U., Via Meravigli 16, Milan; Libreria Commissionaria Sansoni, S.p.A., Via Lamarmora 45, Florence; Libreria Macchiaroli, Via Carducci 55/59, 80121 Naples.
Japan	Maruzen Company Ltd., P.O. Box 605, Tokyo Central 100-91.
Kenya	The E.S.A. Bookshop, P.O. Box 30167, Nairobi; University Bookshop, University College, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi.
Korea	The Eul-Yoo Publishing Co. Ltd., 5 2-Ka, Chong-ro, Seoul.
Kuwait	All Prints Distributors and Publishers, P.O. Box 1719, Kuwait.
Lebanon	Dar Al-Maaref Liban S.A.L., place Riad El-Solh, B.P. 2320, Beirut.
Malaysia	Caxton Stationers Ltd., 13-15 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur.
Mauritius	Nalanda Company Limited, 30 Bourbon Street, Port Louis.
Mexico	Manuel Gómez Pezuela e Hijo, Donceles 12, México, D.F.; Editorial Iztaccihuatl, S.A., Miguel Schultz 21, México 4, D.F.; Av. Morelos Ote 437, Monterrey, N.L.; Colón 175, Guadalajara, Jal.
Morocco	Librairie "Aux Belles Images," 281 avenue Mohammed V, Rabat.
Netherlands	N.V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.
New Zealand	Government Printing Office: Government Bookshops at Rutland Street, P.O. Box 5344, Auckland; Mulgrave Street, Private Bag, Wellington; 130 Oxford Terrace, P.O. Box 1721, Christchurch; Princes Street, P.O. Box 1104, Dunedin; Alma Street, P.O. Box 857, Hamilton.
Nicaragua	Librería Universal, 15 de Septiembre 301, Managua.
Nigeria	University Bookshop Nigeria Ltd., University College, Ibadan.
Norway	Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag, Karl Johansgt. 43, Oslo.
Pakistan	Mirza Book Agency, 65 The Mall, Lahore 3.
Panama	Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones J. Menéndez, Apartado 2052, Panama.
Paraguay	Agencia de Librerías de Salvador Nizza, Calle Pte. Franco N° 39-43, Asunción.
Peru	Librería La Universidad, Av. Nicolás de Piérola 639, Lima; Librería Studium, Amargura 939, Lima; Distribuidora Inca, Emilio Althaus 470, Lince, Lima.
Philippines	The Modern Book Company, 928 Rizal Avenue, Manila.
Poland	Ars Polona-Ruch, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 7, Warsaw.
Portugal	Livraria Bertrand, S.A.R.L., Apartado 37, Amadora.
Romania	Cartimex, P.O. Box 134-135, Bucharest.
Saudi Arabia	Khazindar Establishment, King Faysal Street, Riyadh.
Spain	Librería Mundi-Prensa, Castelló 37, Madrid; Librería Agrícola, Fernando VI 2, Madrid 4; José Bosch Librero, Ronda Universidad 11, Barcelona; "Adlha," Av. General Mitre 100, Barcelona.
Sri Lanka	M.D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd., 217 Norris Road, Colombo 11.
Sweden	C.E. Fritze, Fredsgatan 2, 103 27 Stockholm 16; Universitetsbokhandel, Sveavägen 166, Stockholm Va.; Gumperts A.B., Göteborg.
Switzerland	Librairie Payot S.A., Lausanne and Geneva; Hans Raunhardt, Kirchgasse 17, Zurich 1.
Syria	Librairie Internationale, B.P. 2456, Damascus.
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam Bookshop, P.O. Box 9030, Dar es Salaam.
Thailand	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok; Suksapan Panit, Mansion 9, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok.
Togo	Librairie du Bon Pasteur, B.P. 1164, Lomé.
Turkey	Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul.
Uganda	The E.S.A. Bookshop, P.O. Box 2615, Kampala.
United Kingdom	Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. (Trade and London area mail orders); 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 7 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY; Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE.
United States of America	UNIPUB, Inc., 650 First Avenue, P.O. Box 433, New York, N.Y. 10016.
Uruguay	Barreiro y Ramos, 25 de Mayo esq. J.C. Gómez, Montevideo; Librería Albe, Soc. Com., Cerrito 566, Montevideo.
Venezuela	Suma S.A., Calle Real de Sabana Grande, Caracas; Librería Politécnica, Apartado 50738, Sabana Grande, Caracas; Librería del Este, Pericás S.A., Av. Fco. de Miranda 52, Edificio Galipán, Caracas; Librería Técnica Vega, Plaza Las Tres Gracias, Edificio Odeón, Los Chaguaramos, Caracas.
Yugoslavia	Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Terazije 27/11, Belgrade; Prosveta Export-Import Agency, Terazije 16, Belgrade; Cankarjeva Zalozba, P.O. Box 201 - IV, Ljubljana.
Other countries	Requests from countries where sales agents have not yet been appointed may be sent to: Distribution and Sales Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

FAO publications are priced in U.S. dollars and pounds sterling. Payment to FAO sales agents may be made in local currencies.

PP/D2480/11.72/E/1/4600